The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,431.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
Per year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
—— including postage	72	0
Per half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
—— including postage	38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	16	0
—— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
—— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs 5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted at less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Galle	26
,, Rutnagherry	19	,, Negapatam	28
,, Vingorla	19	,, Madras	31
,, Carwar	20		February
,, Mangalore	21	,, Coconada	2
,, Cannanore	22	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	22	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	22	,, Gopalpore	4
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	5
,, Tuticorin	24	Arrive Calcutta	6
,, Colombo	25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on the 10th January 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE Merchants' Trading Company's s. s. BRAZILIAN, for Liverpool and Havre via the Suez Canal, is now ready to take in CARGO, and will sail, full or not full, on the 31st instant.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

[illegible] P. and O. Co.'s s. s. [illegible]RISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 7th January, leaving Mazagon [illegible] DAY, [illegible] H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers [illegible] at noon on that day carrying [illegible] and Calcutta. [illegible] and Cargo for Madras on board after sunset on the day [illegible] No Cargo will be received [illegible] brokerage will be allowed on any chest previous to sailing, and no [illegible] for which [illegible] not lodged in the Com[illegible] the officer's reception Wednesday, the 5th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, [illegible] January 1870.

[illegible]VERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

[illegible]ETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, [illegible] SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and [illegible]

LA COMPAGNIE MAR[SEI]LLAISE DE NAVIGATION [illegible]EUR.—MARC FRAISSINET [illegible] and FILS will DESPATCH [illegible]RS MONTHLY from BOMBAY [illegible] [go]ods and Passengers at Suez [illegible] [under]take to grant through Bills [illegible] [Sa]id, Alexandria, Malta, Mar[seilles], [illegible] Naples, Barcelona, Havre, [illegible] have also made arrangements [illegible] from Bombay to the prin[illegible] Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, [illegible] on due notice being given, of [illegible] destined for other parts of the [illegible] to be regulated at the average [illegible] to Europe to be payable at Mar[seilles] [illegible] prepared to receive Merchandise [illegible] same to any part of Europe. [illegible] on very moderate terms, under [illegible] on goods shipped by their own [illegible]ance from Bombay to Marseilles

[PASSEN]GER RATES.

[illegible] Transit Fees through the Canal.)

[Firs]t Class.	2nd Class.
£ 35	£ 15
£ 40	£ 22-10
£ 42	£ 24
£ 56	£ 36

[illegible] under ten years of age, half fare.

[illegible] the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, [illegible] Captain Rot[illegible], will be despatched from Bombay about [illegible] January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by [illegible] and powerful steamers specially built for this service. [For] further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

[Elphinst]one Circle, 16th December 1869.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible] end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

[MES]SRS. GREEN'S favorite [illegible] Passenger Ship the WINDSOR [CA]STLE, Tons 1250, Douglas Commander. [illegible] fine Vessel has excellent accommodation [for] Passengers, and carries an experienced [illegible] Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

[illegible] 1869.

[Con]signees of CARGO per ship [illegible] from Moulmein, are requested to send [illegible] to take delivery, otherwise the same [illegible] Thomas without further intimation [illegible] the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

[illegible]ry 1870.

[Cons]ignees of CARGO per the [illegible] Navigation Company's Steam Ship [illegible] arrivals TO-DAY, are requested to [illegible] to take delivery, otherwise the [illegible]pany without further intimation [illegible] concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £33, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles' Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa;

The steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps.
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. JOHNSTONE has ceased to be the MANAGER of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY, and Mr. F. BURDETT is appointed in his place, and is authorized to sign all Bills, etc.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are open till 31st January 1870, after which date they will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

No. 23, Shamajee Husajee Street, Bombay, 4th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship BERWICKSHIRE, from Singapore, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Rowes, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Also requested to send their Bills of Lading and Freights at the office of KURSONDASS NANSEY, Esq., Agent for the abovenamed ship, No 57, Mody Street, Fort.

NOTIFICATION by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Sections II, III, and IV of the Municipal Loan Bill. It is hereby notified, that the undersigned did, on MONDAY the 3rd instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the Sixth Monthly Instalment of the 15 Lakh Loan, with Interest; and also the sum of Rs 14,600, being the Sixth Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt; and also the sum of Rs. 11,600, being the Sixth Monthly Instalment of the Elphinstone Circle Debt.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 4th January 1870.

CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA (in Liquidation).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank WILL BE HELD at the Office, 30 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the Sixth day of January next at 3 P.M., to receive a Report on the progress of the Liquidation, and to consider such other matters that the Liquidators may bring forward.

[illegible]
V. J. SUNKERSETT,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, convened for THIS DAY, will be ADJOURNED till WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February 1870, at 3 P.M.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—With reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869 that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the under-signed on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re[illegible]ction or arrangements with another Company be not car[ried ou]t," NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, [on th]e application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the [time] in which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assur[ance Compa]ny who may have paid their premiums since the 14th [illegible] may elect to have such premiums returned to them [illegible] 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. M'L. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

[illegible] January 1870.

[CHESSO]N and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

[illegible] Street, Bombay,
[illegible] East Street, Poona.

[illegible] RECEIVED BY S. S. SOMALIA.

	Rs.	a.
[illegible]	7	8
[illegible] Part 2	7	8
[illegible]	7	8
[illegible]	4	12
[illegible]	3	12
[illegible]s. 2 vols	12	8
[illegible]p Edition	3	12
[illegible]	3	12
[illegible] for Private Representation	3	12
[illegible] History of England. Cheap edition	3	2
[illegible] Annual	3	2
[illegible]ries—Civil Engineering, new edition	3	2
—— Astronomy	1	0
—— Statics and Dynamics	1	0
Hazlitt's Elizabethan Literature, &c.	2	4
The Rules of Rhyme. By Tom Hood	1	10
Maxwell Drewitt. Cheap edition	1	4
Run to Earth	1	4
Charlotte's Inheritance	1	4
Rupert Godwin	1	4
Formosa	1	4
East India Ready Reckoner	3	12
Little Arthur's History of England	1	10
Bow Bells' Annual	0	10
Mrs. Brown's Christmas Box	0	10
Hood's Comic Readings, part 2	0	10
Whitaker's Almanack	0	10
Webster's Universal Dictionary. Cheap edition	2	4
Children's Friend, 1869. Cloth edition	1	4
Infant's Magazine ,,	1	4
Ditto ,, Boards	1	0
Love and Parentage, &c.	0	4
Murray's Handbook of India. 2 vols	18	0
London and Paris Fashions for December only	0	10
Le Follet ,,	1	0
World of Fashion	0	10
Official Monthly Army List for December	1	0
Once a Week—Christmas Number	0	10
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella	3	2
Palgrave's Golden Treasury	2	14
Greek-English Lexicon. By Liddell and Scott	25	0
Trollope's New Testament in Greek, with English Notes	4	0
Virgilii Opera. By J. Connington, in 2 vols	5	0
Greek-English Lexicon. By Liddell and Scott. Abridged edition	4	0
Herodotus, Book VII., with Notes and Translation	3	0
Arnold's Greek Accidence	2	0
[illegible] By Rev. A. J. MacFarlane, M.A.	4	0
Virginius		
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code	15	0

NEW SONGS AND MUSIC.

Songs—Handsome Page	1	8
——Blighted Gardener	1	8
——Blind Girl to her Harp	1	8
Waltz—[illegible] Dew	2	0
Galop [illegible]	1	8
—— [illegible]	1	8
——Archery	1	8
——Perichole	1	8
Quadrille—Overture	2	0
——Royal Procession	2	0
——Grecian Bend	2	0
——Young Aristocrat	2	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Cartes de Visite—Berlin Heads—each	1	0
Photographs for the first leaf of an Album, colored (no Album being complete without it), each	1	0
Cases to hold portraits, oval and square, with glass fronts, each	1	0
Christmas and New Year Welcome Cards, each	0	8

Bombay, 4th January 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE [of] PURE EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in [½], 1, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and 1 pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. H. MULLER in our Firm have CEASED THIS DAY. KNOOP & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

NEW SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

will shortly appear.

N.B.—All Communications must be addressed, Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held in the GRAND ARSENAL on FRIDAY the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for SALE of UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent deposit on the lots being knocked down, and they should be removed within three days, on failure of which they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.—LOST, on the Colaba Causeway, on the evening of the 2nd instant, a PACKET wrapped in a white Pocket Handkerchief, and containing eleven CURRENCY NOTES of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,760, one SILVER SNUFF BOX with Monogram M. G. T., and a CARD CASE with a few Cards. [illegible] the said Articles being made over to the undersigned.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Police Office, Mazagon, 3rd January 1870.

MR. HENRY MAXWELL retired from our Firms, here and at Kurrachee, on the 31st ultimo, and his interest CEASED from that date.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
FINLAY & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

MR. WALTER LANG has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firms, here and at Kurrachee.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
FINLAY & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton,
Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester,
Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

BOMBAY CHURCH UNION.—The President in Committee has appointed the Feast of the Epiphany, THURSDAY, the 6th of January 1870, for the COMMEMORATION and ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Church Union, in accordance with Rule 19.

At 7-30 A.M. on that date there will be a Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion at Holy Trinity Church, followed by a solemn Te Deum.

The Rev. C. Gilder will preach the Commemoration Sermon. The Offertory, with the permission of the Incumbent, will be paid to the E. C. U. Defence Fund.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 6 P.M. in the Boys' School Room of the Indo-British Institution.

AGENDA.

1st. The Annual Report.

2nd. Election of President, Vice-President, and Committee.

3rd. The following addition to Rule 23 will be proposed:—That after the words "first day of January" be added—"Members engaged on Missionary Work to the heathen shall, however, on application to the President in Committee, be exempted from the payment of more than one moiety of the above subscriptions."

The following alteration to Rule 24 will also be proposed:—That Rule 24 stand as follows:—"One moiety of the minimum annual subscription to the E. C. U. from every person attached to the B. C. U. shall be sent to the E. C. U., the remainder of the subscriptions, as also any donations on entrance (unless specified to the contrary) being devoted to the purposes of the B. C. U."

4th. The following motion also will be moved:—In Rule 16, that the word "twelve" be inserted instead of the word "six;" And in Rule 18, that the word "four" be inserted instead of the word "two."

5th. A paper will be read on "The Application of the Bombay Church Union to Ecclesiastical Work in the Diocese."

6th. The election of Auditors.

After the Annual Meeting the Members, Associates, and Women-Associates are invited to dine together at the Indo-British Institution, and to bring with them any friends who may be interested in the objects of the Union. Tickets, Rs. 5 each, can be obtained from the Secretary.

E. L. MA[illegible]

Bombay, 3rd January 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC
TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
GLORIOUS COMIC
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS;
OR,
HARLEQUIN KING LACHRYMOSO,
WITH
MECHANICAL, PYROTECHNIC, AND SCENIC EFFECTS,
NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN BOMBAY.
INTRODUCING THE
MARVELLOUS SHADOW PANTOMIME!
AND
EXTRAORDINARY *FEETS* ON
THE BICYCLE!!

The Performance will commence with the Comedy, in one act by Charles Dance, Esq., entitled,

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

GO AND SEE
THE JOLLY OLD CROW!
GO AND SEE
THE IRISH OWL!
GO AND SEE
THE TALKING FISH!
GO AND SEE
THE DECAPITATION!
GO AND SEE THE
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE!
GO AND SEE
THE BRILLIANT GROVE OF THE GOLDEN FERNS!!!
GO AND SEE
THE HAIRDRESSER'S AND DOCTOR'S SHOP!
GO AND SEE
THE *FEETS* ON THE BICYCLE!
GO AND SEE
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH!
GO AND SEE
THE SHADOW PANTOMIME!
GO AND SEE
THE ABODE OF OBLIVION,
LEADING TO
THE DAZZLING CAVES OF THE GOLDEN WATERS AND REALMS OF REFULGENT STARS!
GO AND SEE
THE NEW COMIC SCENES!
IN FACT, IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED;
THEREFORE
GO AND SEE
THE PANTOMIME!!!

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1870,
When the
PANTOMIME
Will be again produced.

In active preparation,
THE POPULAR ADELPHI PLAY OF
THE GREEN BUSHES.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pân is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

ON MONDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1870,
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
OF
THE PANTOMIME
FOR
NATIVE GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES;
On which occasion no Gentleman can be admitted unless accompanied by a Lady

Prices of Admission as usual. Doors open at 6-30; Performance to commence at 7-30 prompt.

NOTICES.

I BEG to announce that I have ESTABLISHED myself at KHAMGAUM under the style of WOLTGE & Co.

L. WOLTGE.

Bombay, 30th December 1869.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Ball Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. [illegible] security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE (5) PER CENT per annum, for the half year ending 30th June 1869, will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Bombay Register on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,

CHAS E. BENN,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Joint Managers,

London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER invites sealed TENDERS for the supply of the following STORES in the year 1870:—

Schedule I—Ironmongery.
Schedule II—Leather and Leathern Articles.
Schedule III—Miscellaneous.

Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner at his office, Apollo Street, by noon on 10th January.

Printed Schedules and forms of Tender, with full details as to the average annual consumption of each article, are to be obtained at the office of the Municipal Storekeeper, Boree Bunder, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

J. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, 31st Dec. 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF CARNAC BUNDER STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for all full pressed cotton, and all grain, seeds, and salt, booked to or from Bombay by this Railway, to be dealt with at the Sidings allotted to this Company's traffic at the Carnac Bunder premises of the Elphinstone Company.

Other traffic of all sorts will also be dealt with at Carnac Bunder as well as Boree Bunder, and the public will have the option of consigning such other goods to or forwarding them from either of those Stations.

Mr. G. E. Pilcher has been appointed Carting Agent, and on behalf of the Company will perform all services of loading, unloading, and delivery for this Company's traffic at Carnac Bunder.

The rates charged to the public for goods consigned to the Carnac Bunder and carted by the Company will be those at present in force at Boree Bunder, and for goods consigned to either Boree Bunder or Carnac Bunder which are not carted by the Company, the rates will be annas thirteen and pies eight per ton below the rates charged when the Company performed the Carting service.

These arrangements will commence on the 15th January next, and will remain in force until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1869.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

17th November, 1869.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the premises.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a minute's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale, wholesale and retail. Plentiful supplies at all times. No particular Tariff of Prices.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Retail price of Ice at present is Nine Pies per pound to out-station Constituents; One Anna per pound in Bombay.

All orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should also include Bombay reference.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS and best refined KEROSINE OIL.

The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps which can be used in any ordinary street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present.

PRICES OF TOBACCO.—Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs. Rs. 1 8 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards each Rs. 1 per lb.

Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs. Rs. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Braggs, 1 to 5 lbs. 14 annas per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 10 annas per lb.

Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs. 14 annas per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 10 annas per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long		
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,700 lbs	Rs. 18	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs	,, 100	each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 90	,,
American Union Scales	,, 80	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	,, 12	,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 8	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12	,,
American Cheese	,, 1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 20 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	8 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 8 8
Pure Merino Vests	6 8 to 8 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 8 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 6
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4 0
The [illegible]bane White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to [illegible]
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 8 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	26 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
[illegible] Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12
High Jerome Cantab Isis Marlboro' Worthing Blenheim } Black and Drab	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown, with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

The Don (the latest production).
Pall Mall
Belgium
Shakspeare
Regent
Indian
West End } Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.

The above with Ties attached ....Rs. 1 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords } For Trousers.
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

SPECIAL, PER OVERLAND STEAMER.
DIRECT FROM GRENOBLE.
GLOVES! GLOVES!!
FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. have received a large stock of BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES from their manufacturer, who has selected the best skins only. They are specially prepared to their order (thread sewn), and consist of

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S } Black, white. Light and medium colors in all shades.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF for DRIVING.

BADHAM & Co., APOLLO HOUSE, Bombay.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves.................. 1-8 ,,

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies of Bombay and at Out-stations that, as the season has commenced, she has RE-OPENED her Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their kind patronage.

Mrs. Jacob Hunt has just received a large and varied assortment of fashionable Millinery, consisting of every Novelty, which will be kept up by weekly Overland supplies.

Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed. Ladies' own materials made up at the shortest notice.

Out-station orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference in Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.
RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.
GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.
BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.
Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.
VELVETEEN SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.
White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.
New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.
Embroidered White PETTICOATS.
GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.
BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.
The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.
Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.
Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.
Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.
MOURNING of every description.
Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.
KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street): Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in [illegible] for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES.—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—[illegible] Chests are unsurpassed [illegible] and convenience by those [illegible] chasers, who have expressed [illegible] excellence of the Medicine Chests [illegible]

They are all made by the best En[illegible] and furnished with the most minute [illegible]

There is hardly a station in [illegible] these Chests is not to be found [illegible] the liberty of referring to any on[illegible] an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated t[illegible] become a necessity to every Eu[illegible] climate being such that all ought to [illegible] the use of such simple remedies as [illegible] indisposition.

To all large employers of labou[r] [illegible] is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, an[illegible] with numerous special remedies such a[illegible] mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which th[illegible] with books of instruction adapted to the[illegible]

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "C[illegible] ably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular pa[illegible] descriptions of all of which will be furnished [illegible] Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be [illegible] if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET .... Rs. 37
ST JULIEN CLARET .... ,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne .... Quarts, in Cases of ....1 doz. each.
Do. .... Pints do. ....2 ,,
Moselle .... Quarts do. ....1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale.................. Rs. 25 per doz.
,, do. .... ,, 27 ,,
,, Extra Pale.................. ,, 25 ,,
Port, Superior.................. ,, 26 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

TERMS CASH

FOR SALE on COMMISSION—just arrived per Steamer A[illegible] through SUEZ CANAL—JACQUESSON's first quality Quart CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 30 per Dozen. Ditto second quality ditto at Rs. 24 per Dozen. CONNEAUX's first quality Quarts SPARKLING MOSELLE at Rs. 28 per Dozen. Ditto in Pints ditto at Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Apply to POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
24 Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20	,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42	,,
Brandy ,,	,, [illegible]	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
Claret ,,	,, 23	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 17	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Old Cognac	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24	,,
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	,, 18	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for [illegible].

Pommard .... per doz. Rs. 18
Beaune .... ,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts.................. Rs. 36 Pints.................. Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY,
No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1816.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee [illegible] arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR OR MOUTON.	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	,, 26 0	,, 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
MEDOC,	Red capsule	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	,, 13 8	
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	,, 26 0	
MACON,	ditto	,, 21 0	
CHABLIS,	ditto	,, 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The fi[illegible] [CHAMP]AGNES that [illegible] and Shipp[ing] [illegible] Labelle[d] [illegible]

[illegible] figure gold [illegible]
[illegible] and dry and delica[te] [illegible]
[illegible] y and delicate [illegible]
do. YELL[OW] [illegible] e and dry, an ex[illegible] ner Wi[ne] [illegible]
do. WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine [illegible]
MARSALA, Virgin Pale ....
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage) very choice ....

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 86 0	
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	,, 50 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark, Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	,, 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	,, 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	,, 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	Do.	,, 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	,, 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA,	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	17 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)		

We take shipping orders for wines in wood—

CLARETS, at from £20 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents [for] Carriages of every description from the Manufa[cturers] [by] special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince [of Wales] and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-[Chief].

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be [seen at] our Offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER[, & Co.]

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	46
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	38
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	32
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	28
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	15
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	12
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October 1869.

COMMERCIAL [illegible]

SHARE M[illegible]

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00[illegible]	[illegible]	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	[illegible] p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	3 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	[illegible]
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
[illegible]	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,[illegible]
20,000	[illegible]	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	200	all	5 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	[illegible]
37,000	25	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,525
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	985
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	610
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1030
5,000	2,000	1,4[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	350 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	93½ do.	Do. New	585
500	1,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,150
160	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	8,[illegible]
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	240
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
22[illegible]	2,500	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£[illegible]	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	20*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,750
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	215
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,360
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
[illegible]	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,285
600	[illegible]	2,800	...	Royal	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

000	2,[illegible]	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date of L'dation.		
[illegible]	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	[illegible]
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	2½
...	...		East India Bank's	15—16
200	16	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63½	May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	7[illegible]	[illegible]	Old Bi[illegible]	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	520
2,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Carolas	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208
Bar Silver	„	106-1
Gold Leaf	„	15-10
[illegible] Gold 10 oz. English	„	16
[illegible]lian Gold	„	196-9

BANK OF B[illegible] per cent.

[illegible]66 [illegible] „

[illegible]

[illegible] Rifle Br[illegible] Dinapore. [illegible] 18th Bengal L[illegible] 1st B. 11th [illegible], from

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

[illegible] General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th Jan. 1870.

[The under]mentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty [illegible] proceeding to England, per Indian troop ship, [illegible]:—

[illegible], 109th Foot, Surgeon Price, 1-14th Foot, Assistant [illegible] Hilman, Staff, Assistant Surgeon Waters, 82nd [illegible] at Aden, Assistant Surgeon Hickson, Staff.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] FREIGHT REPORT—5TH JANUARY.

London	[illegible]on	£2 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	[illegible]	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Clyde and Liverpool	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
	via Suez Canal	£3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
[illegible]	[illegible]esbury (s)	Aitkin	Hongkong, Dec. 14.
	[illegible]	Day	Kurrachee, Jan. 2.
	Windsor Castle	Douglas	Kurrachee, Jan. 2.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	[illegible], Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Agamemnon	George	Malabar Coast.
	[illegible]ock Light	Evans	Rangoon.
	Zelica	Stephen	Rangoon.
	Trent	Lawman	Rangoon.

Bark Minde[illegible], [illegible]ibert, to Gopalpore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Bengal, to China.
Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Taptee, to Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December 31st, Salus, —— Rangoon.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broad[s]ides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; [Ma]chine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

[Bo]MBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

[CO]PPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAV[ING], &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding [illegible] Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank [illegible] for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and [illegible] prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the [Bomb]ay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the [M]anager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

[illegible] Gazette" Press, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 8th Jan., at 2 P.M. ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th Jan., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnaghery	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Indus General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following :—

AGENTS
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

SERGISON—December 11th, at Sea, Kyrie Adelaide, daughter of Warden Sergison, Esq., of Cuckfield Park, Sussex, (late Captain, 4[illegible] Hussars.)

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DUMBELTON—December 28th, at Manantoddy, Wynaad, the wife of F. Dumbelton, Esq., of a daughter.

[illegible] ders, and other Remittances [illegible] be made payable to the [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible]ay Gazette

[illegible] JANUARY 6, 1870.

[illegible] little doubt that it was the [illegible] of the Suez Canal, as well [illegible] condition of continental Europe, [illegible] the temporary settlement of a [illegible] which has now fairly entered the category of "Questions." We have at length an openly avowed Egyptian question, and it will not be for lack of fervid partizans if the thing is allowed to sleep long. Not unnaturally the Viceroy of Egypt has been seeking opportunities for the creation of an independent Kingdom out of the territory over which he rules. He thought he had found it three years ago when the Greeks set up a revolt in Candia, and so hard bested was the Sultan that he actually conceded to his feudatory, shall we call him, a coveted title, by which, for a brief period, Ismail Pasha was known. At that time we were told how the Viceroy hungered after Candia, but the notion was too absurd to find favour, for if Candia were to be detached it should go to Greece not to Egypt. A wise ruler of Egypt would covet Cyprus, destined one day to be a place of considerable importance, and especially valuable to an Egyptian ruler able to hold his own. But Candia lies out of the way, and, except for the revenue it might bring, would be of no use. Foiled in Candia, the Viceroy has never ceased in his endeavour to effect a separation. He anticipated the sanction of the Sultan to the Suez Canal project ; he set up pretensions to have envoys of his own at the European Courts ; he bought fleets, raised loans, and maintained ceaseless intrigues at Constantinople. It may be presumed that he counted on the aid of the French Emperor, the patron and most powerful promoter of the canal ; and he essayed a show of independence when he invited sovereigns to celebrate the opening of the work which immortalizes the name of Ferdinand de Lesseps. But he reckoned without his host, or hosts ; for to his great chagrin they all passed through Constantinople on their way to Egypt, and a knowledge of that must have shown the Viceroy, that, for the present at least, his stroke for independence had missed its aim.

The truth is that circumstances were too strong for him. In the pursuit of a private ambition he was willing to risk the peace of the world. Active and enterprising he had favoured projects dear to France and England—the canal and the growth of cotton. Nay, had not Sir Samuel Baker just been permitted to embark in an adventure having for its object the annexation to Egypt of the "equatorial basin of the Nile"? No wonder that, as our correspondent informed us, the talk at Alexandria, a week before the summons arrived, was of nothing but resistance. The Viceroy had erred, however, in his estimate of European politics. A shrewder observer would have seen that none of the Great Powers were in a position to risk a war on that Eastern question which always threatens to engulph them all when it bursts its bounds. The French Emperor had upon his hands an internal agitation with which he has never yet had to contend. For once the French were wholly absorbed in a peaceful struggle for political liberty, alike unable and indisposed to waste their strength upon foreign politics. A domestic question was such a novelty in France that it rose to the rank of a cherished luxury, and "young Rochefort" and staid Emile Ollivier, not to mention the Emperor, were more important than a score of Khedives struggling to be free at the risk of a general embroilment. Independently of that French statesmen and publicists, as we recently showed, keep one eye on Germany, and they are aware that if there is to be a contest the whole strength of the nation ashore and afloat will be required to carry it on. Out of France, affairs were not more free from perplexity. Russia is not armed with the new weapons, would not, if she were, move for any Khedive unless she saw her road clear to the Bosphorus ; is intent, besides, on developing her position in Central Asia, and does not want to disturb a transition stage by the dislocating agencies of war. Austria caught in the toils of troubles internal and ambitions external, desirous of a French alliance but conscious that it might cost the German Duchies, as well as an outbreak of Hungarian discontent, and aware that neither her German nor her non-German people will consent to surrender the Danube to a rival, could not stir, even if she had been so minded to aid the Khedive. Prussia has a score of difficulties yet unsolved ; and besides, she keeps her powder dry for a possible explosion of French animosity, which merely slumbers, and has never forgiven Sadowa. Prussia, indeed, could do little for the Khedive, and has every reason to be quiet. Of England, we need only say that she will always do her best to prevent the blazing out of an Eastern question, but that she is resolute on one point—that Egypt shall never pass into foreign hands or vassalage to a foreign power without a fight. England could not assent to the pretensions of Ismail Pasha, and the appearance of the ironclads off Port Said may be regarded as England giving a broad hint. The resistance of the Viceroy must have brought on a war, and it is a righteous thing that his boundless ambition should be restrained.

The Viceroy had gone much too far for a subordinate prince. There are not wanting champions of the "family of Mehemet Ali ;" detractors of the Porte, like the poor, are always with us. Even in India we have read elaborate pleadings for the independence and nationality of Jinjeera, and it is not wonderful that the apologists of the misguided Hubshee should denounce the exertion in Egypt of the force which happily still pertains to those "disintegrating" English. The Viceroy by his intrigues had forfeited the title of Khedive ; and the power that conceded the right of hereditary succession, so hateful to Moslems, had a right to withdraw the concession. Nor is it reasonable that a subject prince should have an independent budget, or the right of raising loans ; since he used both to sap the bond of allegiance, and by his loans, pledged the soil of Egypt, which is part of the Turkish Empire. Still less can he claim the privilege of maintaining a fleet and army, limited only by his means and his ambition ; or fortify the coasts of the Empire without consulting the imperial power. If the demands were crushing, the offender had himself to thank for that. He played for a great stake, and he has lost.

It is understood that the following will be among the inscriptions which will be visible in letters of fire on the occasion of the Duke of Saxony's visit to Bombay. Frankness is to be the order of the day. With a fine sense of the situation, over the broad front of the Accountant-General's office, will appear, in various vernacular languages, the sentence "Kooch paisa neh hai," and under it "Deficit, £2,500,000." Over the Custom House will be placed the words "Here, Your Royal Highness—God bless you—We obstruct trade." The Secretariat will bear a signboard inscribed "House of Industry." Over the Department of Public Works will be "Government Luxury Stores.—Vide Colonel Strachey's speech." The brokers have subscribed handsomely, and will set up, "Much cry and little wool." Along the front of the Municipality, in classic slang, we shall see "Surplus, everything budgetted for." Upon the Bank of Bombay will be "Bengalee Baboos neh munte ;" and upon the Bengal Bank Agency these significant words—"We hold

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That he shall take who has the power,
And he shall keep who can."

The Cotton Department will bear the expressive word "Patronage ;" and the Town Hall will blaze with "God Save the Queen." Our contemporary in Church Gate Street has not yet decided whether he will put up "India for the Indians" or "No connexion with the Whiteman over the way." This is the latest authentic information.

LIEUT. H. J. RAWLE, R.A., has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

LIEUT.-COL. H. C[illegible], Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed fu[illegible] on medical certificate.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON B. KEELAN was allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from 4th June 1868, on medical certificate.

ASSISTANT SURGEON O. C. DUTT, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. G. H. L. A WHITMORE, R. E., Assistant Engineer 1st Grade P. W. Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN (BREVET MAJOR) WILLIAM HICKS, having completed twenty years' service, is to be Major from the 29th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

CAPTAIN THOMAS ERNEST BRITTEN, having completed twenty years' service, has been appointed to be Major from the 26th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, we observe, proposes to reach Benares on the 13th, and with the Viceroy has accepted the invitation of the Rajah of Benares to a few days' shooting in the beautiful woods of Chukia.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that officers, formerly of Her Majesty's British Service, who may join the Staff Corps, will be allowed to count as service towards furlough under the Regulations of 1868, the whole of their military service in India, provided that half of it (in no case less than four years) has been passed in the Staff Corps.

THE undermentioned officers come on the establishment of paid aides-de-camp to Her Majesty, with effect from the dates specified :—Colonels Sir A. T. Wilde, K. C. B., C. S. I., of the Madras Staff Corps, from the 5th September 1869, vice Colonel Tapp, C. B., promoted to Major-General ; T. F. Wilson, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 12th September 1869, vice Colonel Orr, C. B., deceased.

THE correction of a clerical error is sometimes a laborious process. One occurs in Act VIII. of 1863. Section 2 enacts that "officers in charge of jails within the British territories in India shall be competent to give effect to any sentence which shall be passed by any Court or tribunal acting under the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Government of India, or of any local Government, although such court be *not* situtate in a place not subject to the general regulations." An Act has just received the assent of the Governor General, after passing through the usual formalities, simply for the purpose of providing that—"The said section shall be read as if, for the phrase 'be not situate,' the phrase 'be situate' were substituted."

THE following letter from the Secretary of State for India, to the Governor General in Council, is dated the 18th November :—"I have considered in Council your Lordship's letter dated the 20th of September last, No. 315, respecting the right of an officer commanding a division in India to appoint to his staff, with the consent of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, an officer who is not on the Indian establishment, and the allowances to which that officer would be entitled. Her Majesty's Government have no objection to this privilege being conceded to officers commanding divisions in India. The officers so appointed to the staff will, as your Lordship observes, receive the pay and allowances of a Staff Corps officer of the same rank holding a similar appointment."

COST OF TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE.

HALF group messages of ten words can now, we see it intimated, be forwarded to Europe at a reduction of Rs. 10 on the existing rate for a full message of twenty words. A message of twenty words to London at present from any station in India costs Rs. 28. In future a message of ten words will be transmitted for Rs. 18-8.

THE BENGA[illegible]ILITARY [illegible]ND.

INDIA OFFICE ; LONDON, 25TH NOVEMBER 1869.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have had under consideration in Council your Military letters named in the margin, in which appeals from the subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund in India, praying for a reversion to the scale of pensions enjoyed by the widows on that fund up to the 1st January 1856, were forwarded for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, accompanied by the favourable recommendation of the Government of India.

I have also had before me in Council the report of the actuary, Mr. Samuel Brown, on the financial condition of the fund, and I have now to inform you that, on a careful consideration of the state of the fund and of the claims of the subscribers on Her Majesty's Government I have sanctioned a return to the scale of widows' pensions which existed prior to the 1st of January 1856.

This measure will take effect from the 1st April 1869, and I request that you will issue the necessary instructions for the payment of the pensions of annuitants in India according to that scale.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

BOMBAY.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE in connection with the newly opened station at Oodwara was opened last week.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR will be closed at the General Post Office, per Butel Jadal Currim, to-day at 9 A.M.

THE STEAMER SHAFTESBURY, Captain Aitkin, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

A NATIVE PAPER states that the Aparao Library at Ahmedabad will be opened in a few days by the Director of Public Instruction.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Church Union was advertised for "Wednesday the 6th" instead of Thursday the 6th. It is to-night it takes place.

THE OODWARA DHURUMSALLA.—The dhurumsalla some months ago erected at Oodwara at the expense of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was opened on Thursday for the use of Parsees.

MR. JOHN MACKINLAY, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, has been allowed leave of absence to England for one year, on medical certificate, to commence from the date of embarkation.

DUSTOOR J[illegible] MUNCHERJEE, the Parsee high priest of Bombay, who proceeded to Elav about a fortnight ago to perform the consecration ceremony of the new fire-temple at that place, returned to Bombay on Sunday last.

ASSAULT.—J. Walsh, second mate of the ship William Stewart, was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee five rupees, with the alternative of a day's imprisonment, for committing an assault against the person of Captain David Cook, master of the ship.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 1st January 1870, half group messages of ten words will be forwarded to Europe at a reduction of Rs. 10 on existing rates.—*Gazette of India*, January 1.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that when an Uncovenanted Servant acts in an office on a salary of less than Rs. 100 per mensem, the authority by which he is appointed to act may, if necessary, allow him as much of the salary of that office as is available.

THE S. S. DACCA, Captain Day, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following passengers :—Captain Campbell, Captain Wingfield, Lieut. Hopkins, Lieut. Thornton, Lieut. Young, Lieut. Jamieson, Lieut. Fisher, Lieut. Ashton, Lieut. Beattie, Lieut. McClintock, Assist. Surgeon Hillman, one hundred and ninety-three men, three women, and six children.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the provisions of the G. G. O., Nos. 694 of 14th July 1865 and 1156 of the 7th December 1866, authorizing the issue of rations to the wives and families of soldiers when separated from the latter under certain specified circumstances, are extended to the families of soldiers sent to the Lunatic Asylum. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

W[illegible] glad to hear that Mr. Kemp has succeeded in stopping the leak in the Kartrij tank. The people of Poona should be grateful to Mr. Kemp, who has spent his Christmas holidays in the work. We were anxious about the matter as about five years ago there was, from a similar accident, great scarcity of water in Poona. The present loss of water is only two feet nine inches.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 5.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

March	Navara	Sawerthal
Overture	Ferdinand Raimund	Muller
Selection (Op)	Martha	Flotow
Valse	Geraldine	Godfrey
Recit. Air & Chorus	Indra	Flotow
Quadrille	L' Ile de Tulipatam	Offenbach
Galop	Bon Soir	Godfrey.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Munsoo S[illegible], a ghorawalla in the service of Mr. Fox, Master in Equity, High Court, was charged with stealing a quantity of grass. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday night Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, who lives with Mr. Fox at Mahaluxmee, saw the accused going towards the foot of Cumballa Hill with a bundle of grass on his shoulder which it transpired had been stolen. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

FRAUD IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.—Balajee Bhaskerjee, a clerk in the office of Mr. William Loudon, Administrator General of Bombay, was again charged before the Chief Magistrate, yesterday, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,258-9-0, belonging to an estate in charge of the office. Mr. Hearn appeared as public prosecutor, and Dr. Barton, with Mr. Gopinath Sudasew, pleader, defended the prisoner. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Bappoo, a police jemadar, proved the apprehension of the prisoner in a bungalow at Mahim, on the 3rd December last. Mr. Loudon was further examined and cross-examined by Dr. Barton ; and Dr. Barton having addressed the Court, the Magistrate made a few observations and dismissed the case.

MARWARRY TRICKS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Cursonjee Lalljee, a muccadum, appeared before the Chief Magistrate and applied for apprehension and search warrants under the following circumstances. It appears that the applicant had passed five promissory notes to one Nana Gowa, a Marwarry, for money borrowed and received. On or about the 2nd inst. he (the applicant) was informed by another Marwarry that Nana had made over the notes to another person. In consequence of this information he went to Nana and asked him to produce the notes. The Marwarry produced them, and on carefully examining them the complainant found that they were not the notes which he originally passed to him, but appeared to be false. The Magistrate granted a summons and a search warrant against Nana Gowa.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

FALSE PRETENCES.—Mathadeen Doorga was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days for obtaining by false pretences five rupees from Cooverjee Heerjee.

THEFT.—Abdoola Tyab, a hawker, was charged with stealing two rupees and four annas in cash from the pocket of Luxmon Khanaffath, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

TORTURING A HORSE.—Kanjee Nana was fined Rs. 20 for cruelly torturing his horse at Parell road yesterday.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—5TH JANUARY.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

JAFFERBHOY FAIZALLA VS. JOHAREEMUL DULSOOKROY.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount of subscription due to plaintiff under a policy of insurance dated 6th January 1869, effected on plaintiff's goods shipped on board the bugalow Munsoorie, Nacoda Hajee, bound from Bunder Abas to Bombay, and which vessel was lost at sea while on such voyage. The case was originally fixed for hearing on the 3rd ultimo, when Mr. Khunderao appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Thacker for defendant. On the application of the plaintiff's advocate the case was postponed till this day. The loss of the vessel was proved and the policy admitted. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 and costs, and plaintiff's advocate's costs, Rs. 51, certified.

LILADHUR CALLIANJEE VS. ABEECHUND PANACHUND.

The action was to recover Rs. 534, amount payable by defendant to plaintiff in terms of a policy of insurance dated 6th February 1868, effected on plaintiff's goods shipped on board the Gunnesh Pursad, which was completely wrecked before she reached her destination. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Nusserwanjee for defendant. The Judge on the evidence gave verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs, and certified plaintiff's advocate's costs, Rs. 51.

INDO-[illegible]

THE follow[ing] [illegible] private telegra[ms] [illegible] received at t[he] [illegible] Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 3 o'clock yesterday evening :—

[Un]ited Kingdom, via Russia, 16th and 17th Dec.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 31st December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	28	52	16	20
„ Calcutta	5	56	0	37
„ Madras	9	40	0	26

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
Rachapa Bunnoor, from Vingorla.
Jeynarain Pursram, Bholusura Chuckla, from Jeypore.
Mr. Francis Pereira, Villa Byculla, from Cochin.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH JANUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—Govind Dhurma and two others were charged with stealing four pieces of cloth, value Rs. 10, belonging to Gopal Mowjee. The second and third prisoners were discharged. The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and copies sent to the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay :—

Mr. Franklin Prestage, of Barrackpore, in Bengal, engineer, for improvements in the construction of railway goods wagons.

Mr. Joseph William Wilson, of Craven Street, Strand, in the city of Westminster, engineer, for improvements in the construction of hydraulic lifts for raising floating bodies.

Mr. John Tidmarsh, of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in apparatus for clipping or shearing horses and other animals.

Mr. Allan McDougall Clark, assistant to Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Company, merchants, of Calcutta, for ties for binding bales of cotton, jute, fibre, or other substances.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT THE CAPE DE VERDS.

INTELLIGENCE was received in Liverpool on Monday Dec. 6. to the effect that the Great Eastern, Commander Halpin, had arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, on the 19th ult. after a successful passage from Portland of 13 days. Captain Halpin reports that the "big ship" behaved remarkably well during the voyage, and that the weather had been fine and the sea smooth the whole of the time. In consequence of an almost entire absence of wind, no sails could be used, and the average steaming power was 7½ knots per hour all the passage to St. Vincent. "Everything," says Captain Halpin, "has gone on most satisfactorily since we left. All hands are well ; and if the water keeps smooth. I expect to leave here on the 25th for the Cape of Good Hope. The weather here is unusually hot, and I am wishing myself at sea again." The passage from Portland to the Cape de Verds was unattended by a single hitch. After taking in supplies at the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Eastern will proceed direct to Bombay, and at once commence to lay down the cable, a portion of which is now *en route* by the Suez Canal to the Red Sea.—*Liverpool Journal.*

THE FANCY BALL AT CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*)

ANOTHER week of fiddling, dancing, parading, and saluting has passed and gone, and still the excitement and enthusiasm runs fast and furious. The gallant and obliging aides-de-camp in waiting at Government House are perfect galley slaves in the matter of work, and a belief is gaining ground that, having little rest, they are compelled to sleep in their boots.

What shall we say of the Fancy Dress Ball of last night (31st) ? Our poor head is still giddy from the effects of that delicious "round" with the pretty little nun, who never seemed to tire of dancing. Like all such gatherings [illegible]ad the inevitable Night and Morning, [illegible] Shepherdesses in the prettiest of the [illegible] one dream of Elysium—monks with a merry twinkle in their eye—sailors who had never chewed a quid in their life—stalwart knights that scarcely knew how to handle a sword—Spaniards who spoke with a deep Hibernian brogue—any number of Charles's the Second—all passing to and fro, in bewildering confusion, like the forms and combinations of a kaleidoscope. Some of the dresses were really magnificent. It would, however, take more space than can be afforded this week to describe them minutely. Suffice it to say—

"Tapers and sparkling gems and radiant eyes
A soft effulgence o'er the palace waved,"

and dancing was kept up till a late hour. We may as well remark, for the edification of our lady readers, who dote on the Prince, that he was on this occasion dressed in a very becoming uniform of light blue and silver, with sabertache.

The Duke's stay amongst us is now fast drawing to a close. He leaves us on the 6th instant for a tour up-country, and thereafter on to Bombay. The Galatea will remain here till his return, which will be about the middle of March. We are not therefore done with all the gaiety. The Commander-in-Chief has to give a dinner party, and there's the ball on board the Galatea. Pity the sorrows of our hard-worked Judges of the High Court ! With high salaries, paid, we suppose, monthly, they have actually got to attend to their duties two-thirds of the year, while the remaining third is devoted to play. Fancy a man of business with no less than 115 holidays in the year. Well may people —as the *Englishman* remarks—cease to wonder at the delay in transmitting papers to England in cases of appeal.

Not much in the way of business has been done during the week. White Kids have usurped the place of Turkey Red Goods, and invitation cards have been more attended to than bills of lading. All this, however, will soon come to an end, and the serious business of life again re-assert itself.

THOMSON'S ROAD STEAMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—I read in your issue of the 20th instant an account taken from the *Times* of the trials of the above machine in Paris, ending with some remarks of your own as to the applicability of the India-rubber tires to gun-carriages, &c., in this country during the rains. As the above remarks may attract the notice of some of the high military officials in India, I take the liberty of giving in your columns some further information on the subject, having been sent to Edinburgh by one of the most eminent firms in England (Messrs. J. Fowler and Co., [illegible]) [illegible] traction engines, &c., to witness the trial of the first engine made with India-rubber tires, and report as to the likelihood of its being advisable for them to apply such tires to their ploughing engines, which go over as soft ground as is to be found at home with ordinary iron tires twelve inches wide. It happened to be a very wet day in December 1867 when the trial was made, and as far as it was possible to see from one trial the engine was a complete success. It went over very soft ground without slipping as much as one with ordinary tires would do, and over new-laid road metal without cutting or tearing the tires in any way ; but there are many objections against using such tires at home (and more here), and Messrs. Fowler have not yet adopted them. I may state that the engine I saw tried was mounted on three wheels, the two driving wheels being about four feet diameter and the leading or steering wheel two feet six inches diameter. The following is an extract from my report regarding the trial :—" * * * * I ran it over a newly-metalled road at a speed of seven miles per hour without jarring or damaging the India-rubber tires. The tire is loose on the wheels, which are grooved. * * * * It seems to act as a sort of tramway, the wheel *revolving on the tire*, when the engine tends to slip, or sinks. The trial engine weighed about four tons ; the tires were of vulcanized rubber twelve inches broad and five inches thick, and the cost of *the three wheels alone* was £150. As there must be great wear on the surface of the rubber next the iron rim of the wheel, which was observed to revolve considerably faster than the tire, the cost of renewal at the above price will, in my opinion, be rather heavy."

The one fatal objection to the use of such tires in this country is that the vulcanized rubber loses its peculiar qualities very rapidly in this climate, becoming hard, brittle, and useless, and would wear out much more rapidly than at home. That fact, coupled with the great cost of each, will, I fear, prevent the Government ever adopting the tires as you propose ; but I fully believe that in Europe, and other countries where the climate does not deteriorate the material, India-rubber tires will prove of great service in many cases where their excessive cost will not preclude their adoption.—Your most obedient servant,

G. H. L.

Benares, 30th December 1869.

OFFICIAL AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

A FINANCIAL resolution of the Government of India dated the 11th October 1869, approved of the Comptroller General's suggestion that the audit of the accounts of the Administrator General, [illegible], should be in future conducted in the Comptroller General's Office. The Governor General in Council has now resolved that the arrangement so sanctioned should take effect from the 1st January 1870, the appointment of the present auditors ceasing from that date.

BULLOCKS VICE ELEPHANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—As the Calcutta people have forestalled us in our intended elephant procession, and as the Province is hard-up owing to extravagance in paper and printing, it has been resolved to receive the Prince economically, yet with enthusiasm and novelty. To this end it has been resolved to make use of the numerous one-bullock carts in charge of the Health Officer, so as to form a cheap yet striking procession.

The following will be the order of march :—

The Chief Commissioner's dog led by its attendant.
The Health and Science Officer on a bi-cycle.
Conservancy Jemadars, two and two.
The Municipal Engineer
(*on foot, because his pay has been reduced.*)
Contractors.
The Collector of Octroi and House-Tax
(*on a moke, because his pay has been "riz."*)
Octroi Peons, two and two.

FIRST CART.
Secretaries to Government.

SECOND CART.
Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with leading members of the Bar riding the "bile."

THIRD CART.
Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Assistants ride and tie.

FOURTH CART.
The Chief Commissioner, with Junior Secretary on the "bile."

FIFTH CART.
His Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, either Sir N. Chamberlain or Sir S. Blane on "bile."

SIXTH CART.
The Talookdar who is not in debt, in second-hand clothes.

SEVENTH CART.
The loyal citizen, threadbare, bearing a Tax Schedule.

European Vagrants, discharged Assistant Deputy Superintendents of Police, reduced Policemen, &c.

Yours truly,
TAX-PAYER.

Badluckabad, 1st January, 1870.

DOCTORS WHO DIFFER.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE regret very much to observe the attitude of hostility which the Indian Medical Department has of late shown towards the Sanitary Commissioners, as evinced in various articles which have appeared in the columns of contemporary journals. We say the Medical Department, because the source whence the hostility proceeds is just as patent as if the articles in question had adorned the pages of the *Indian Medical Gazette*. By the Medical Department we must not for a moment be supposed to refer to the Indian Medical Service, to the many excellent hard-working medical officers scattered over the country, but to their administrative superior. It has, indeed, been the great misfortune of this service, that for years past they have not had a head to whom they could look up with respect, or in whom they could place any confidence. The recent action of the present head of the department, in reference to the Sanitary Commissioners, is not likely to mend matters.

A paltry feeling of jealousy toward the Sanitary Commissioners, and especially the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, seems to be the reason for the cry now raised for putting the sanitary administration of the country under the direct control of the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department. This department has been in existence over a hundred years. What has it done except collect returns and reports which are never read, and to issue circulars which are seldom attended to ? Has it added to our knowledge of the causes of disease or of the means for their prevention ? Valuable reports have no doubt reached it ; but where are they ? Possibly the the white-ants [illegible] tell. Has any[illegible] ceived from it any support in his labours. Has any reform ever been made by it ? The jails were a standing disgrace to the country so long as they were under the Medical Department. As soon as they were placed under independent medical officers their sanitary condition speedily improved, and they are now healthy ; whereas before they were little better than pest-houses. Vaccination never throve, even to the small extent that it does now, till it was severed from the Medical and became a separate department. The service is not at fault for all these changes, and valuable improvements have been effe[illegible] by medical officers acting independently of the h[illegible] the Indian Medical Department. The Sanitary [illegible] missioners have undoubtedly been of conside[illegible] vice to the country—and not the least [illegible] conferred on us is the Annual Report o[illegible] sioner with the Government of India, i[illegible] a careful digest of all that concerns t[illegible] actions of the year. We thus obt[illegible] tion. Facts are not suppressed [illegible] theory, as in a recent departme[illegible] the Medical Department been [illegible] should not now have been me[illegible] dation of sanitation, but shoul[illegible] of facts ready to our hand [illegible] have been able to co[illegible] But after the slumbers [illegible] appear to be a shaking [illegible] and all of a sudden the [illegible] discovered that, in addition to [illegible] can superintend the sanitary administra[illegible] whole country. If it is intended to choke all honest and independent inquiry, this plan should be carried out at once. We should, however, be very unwilling to see placed over the sanitary and statistical officers any one holding a favourite theory on any subject, and especially on the subject of a disease so important as cholera ; any one anxious to get together only such facts as tend to prove a particular dogma, or any one who will so manipulate materials sent to him, that medical men who fancied that they were stating facts contrary to the contagious theory of the spread of cholera find their statements garbled and their names quoted as holding opinions the reverse of what they really believe. All this we have seen in a recently published blue book on cholera emanating from the Indian Medical Department, and what we would say in conclusion is that it would be a thousand pities if the Sanitary Commission, which hitherto has worked so fairly well, were placed under the control of a department capable of resorting to such (to say the least) very unscientific devices.

INDIAN ITEMS.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will start on a tour of inspection to Hyderabad on the 20th January and will pass through Kurnool *en route*.—*Madras Mail.*

THE suggestion of Mr. Roberts that the wearers of brilliant costumes at the Fancy Dress Ball last night should exhibit themselves in costume this afternoon at the Botanical Gardens is a good one ; much vanity might be gratified, and much money made for the charity thereby.—*Calcutta Examiner*, January 1.

THE blowing up of the Municipal fireworks, although saving the Duke from a further pyrotechnic display, and keeping up the good character of the Municipality for systematic arrangement, did evil where least expected. Mr. Bartlett, to whom was confided the making and superintendence of the fireworks, has, through the late disastrous fire, been completely ruined. His case is a very hard one, and it has been suggested that a public subscription should be raised for him. Messrs. B. Smyth and Co. will receive any subscriptions so sent.—*Ibid.*

A CORRESPONDENT "G. H. L." evidently thoroughly informed on the subject, augurs gloomily as to the success of Thomson's road steamers in this country. In his opinion the vulcanized India-rubber, of which the tires are made, would in this climate become hard and brittle, and consequently useless. Renewal of the tires, moreover, would not be easy, and would be very costly. The price of each wheel is no less than £50 even in England.—*Pioneer.*

THE fine doings in Calcutta have fairly taken the *Englishman* off his legs. He writes—"Who that witnessed the magnificent ceremonial of yesterday will ever say that the days of chivalry are past ?" There were elephants certainly, and native nobles in barbaric pearl and gold, and European uniforms and the firing of cannon ; and the occasion of the whole was, we are aware, the investiture of a Prince with an Order of Knighthood ; but where was the chivalry ?—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN JONES.

THE sentence on Captain Jones of t[illegible] "nine months' suspension of certificate" wo[illegible] (remarks the *Pioneer*) be inadequate if the actu[illegible]nishment ceased there. But is this the case? Cap[illegible] Jones enjoyed a high professional reputation, and t[illegible] distress he must feel at its destruction and a[illegible] loss of life and property for which he was [illegible]ponsible, must aggravate immensely the mere sent[illegible] Besides, is it certain that Captain Jones will be trusted with the command of another vessel immedia[illegible]ly on his becoming legally competent to hold it? In our opinion Captain Jones's great mistake, after the astounding carelessness which brought him on the reef, was in not landing the passengers, mails and specie directly it became necessary to keep the Carnatic on the reef. From the instant that *deep water* w[illegible] regarded as *a danger* there was obviously no sense in det[illegible] the passengers on board. They should then ha[illegible] landed without a moment's delay.

THE MINTS.

APPENDED is a statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in November 1869 :—

	Bullion or Coin Received.		[illegible]
	Government	Merchants	
Calcutta	1,69,660	50,97,9[illegible]	55,07,58[illegible]
Madras	.....	4,00[illegible]	.....
Bombay	1,38,728	9,67,[illegible]34	[illegible]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5TH, 4 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish line interrupted beyond [illegible] ; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 3rd January, 4 P.M. ; *via* Russia, 2nd January 2 A.M. ; Service, 22nd December, 5 P.M.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. G. Young to resign the Civil Service from the 10th December.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Officer the privilege of the private entree to Government House :—Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department

Mr G. E. Barr, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burmah, to officiate as Magistrate of the Town of Moulmein.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Elliot Ashburner, Bombay Infantry,—22nd December 1869.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Gilbert Kennedy,—21th December 1869.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, of the Staff Corps, Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 21st instant, or date of departure from India on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Holmes.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.

Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General) Frederick William Burroughs to be Colonel from the 27th December 1869.

Lieutenant Edward Harris Steel, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Revenue Survey Department, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 26th January, 18[illegible], subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Cafe, V. C., of Infantry, officiating Assistant Adjutant General of Division, is appointed to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Ironmonger, whose tenure of staff service expires on this date.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Octavius Wilson, of the Medical Department, Civil, Mymensing is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on urgent private affairs, for one year, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James [illegible] Gastrell, of the Bengal Staff Corps Deputy Surveyor [Ge]neral with the superintendence of the Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.—for two years, under the Regulations [illegible]

[illegible] tary of S[illegible]

Ensign Vousden will [illegible] with effect from the [illegible]th Octob[illegible] [illegible] Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Lieutenant [illegible] Corps, who was appointed to the Civil, of the Madras Staff are replaced at the disposal of the Mysore Revenue Survey, [illegible] Government of Fort St. George.

Deputy Inspector General of [illegible] Hospitals Hugh Martin Macpherson, of the Medical Dep[illegible]rtment, is permitted [illegible] retire from the service on a pension [illegible] from the 31st March next, or from [illegible] he may embark for Europe.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor G[illegible] pleased to make the following tempor[illegible] the Commissioned Grade of the Ord[illegible] Department, from the date specified :—

Captain F. V. Eyre, Royal Artill[illegible] missary of Ordnance, and Officiating [illegible] spector General of Ordnance, who re[illegible] duty consequent on the return from [illegible] J. Welsh, Royal Artillery, Commiss[illegible] Assistant Inspector General, to offici[illegible] missary of Ordnance, from the 28th [illegible] room of Captain Tierney, on furlough [illegible] rett reverting to his proper [illegible] of Ordnance.

The services of Lieuten[illegible] comes in excess of the [illegible] placed at the disposal of [illegible] in-Chief from the same da[illegible]

With reference to G. G. [illegible] extract of a Military [illegible] Secretary of State for In[illegible] November 1869, is publish[illegible]

PARA. 8.—Your G. O. [illegible] 1869, extending the provisi[illegible] 18th August 1862, to the Mi[illegible] Governors of Bengal, the P[illegible] Provinces, is approved.

Lieutenant William Barro[illegible] Assistant Superintendent, Re[illegible] allowed furlough to Europe (m[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS [illegible]

Colonel C. V. Wilkinso[illegible] tending Engineer, in Hyderab[illegible] sident in the Public Work [illegible] to officiate as Chief Engineer [illegible] Secretary to the Chief Commiss[illegible] Department.

Captain J. O. Mayne, R.E., [illegible] 1st Class 2nd Grade, being [illegible] ing the absence of Colonel W[illegible]

Mr. A. D. Campbell, C.E., Execut[illegible] Grade, Hyderabad, is granted six months' leave to [illegible] on private affairs, from the 22nd February 1870.

That portion of Public Works Department Notif[illegible] No 333, dated 17th November 1869, posting [illegible] Buckley, a Civil Engineer officer covenanted with [illegible]tary of State for India in Council, to the Pu[illegible] celled, and he is posted to Bengal.

Mr. W. H. L[illegible]more, Assistant Engin[illegible] Central India, has been allowed fifteen m[illegible] absence to Europe on medical certificate, [illegible] the 13th November 1869.

Lieutenant T. B. B. Sav[illegible] Public Works Department as an [illegible] Grad[illegible], and posted to the Punjab.

Mr. J. Robert Scott, C.E., is a[illegible] gineer, 2nd Grade, on probation [illegible] Western Provinces.

Lieutenant J. B. Sparks, Staff C[illegible] 4th Grade, is transferred to the [illegible] Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Messrs. C. R. Thompson and H[illegible] ed Executive engineers, 3rd G[illegible] Punjab.

Mr. R. H. Trotter, Controller, [illegible] troller, 4th Class, in Oudh, is c[illegible]

Captain W. H. Beckett, Controll[illegible] present on furlough to Europe is tra[illegible]

Mr. P. Phillips, Deputy Controll[illegible] Rajputana as Officiating Controll[illegible] absence of Captain Beckett, o[illegible]

Mr. T. Moss, Officiating C[illegible] Burmah, to officiate as Contr[illegible]

Mr. T. Wood, Officiating [illegible] Central India, is confirmed i[illegible]

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THE SANCY DIAMOND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM."

SIR,—In quoting the history of the Sancy Diamond in your morning edition of the 28th you observe that as the diamond is facetted all round, it must have come from India, diamond cutting not having been practised in Europe so early. Pardon me for observing that in this you appear to fall into the singular error of supposing that diamond cutting ever arrived at anything like perfection in India. The Sancy was, with two other large diamonds, cut at Bruges in 1475 by the celebrated Louis Van Berghem, and for which, according to his grandson Robert Louis received 3,000 ducats from Charles the Bold. The fact of so many large diamonds having been sent to Calcutta for sale just now, would seem to indicate that the recent discoveries at the Cape and in Australia are beginning to have their effect on the Europe Market. The Calcutta festivities will no doubt afford a fine opportunity for the sale of these Regal gems. I sincerely hope too that it may induce those who entertain the idea of purchasing valuable gems here to take home to abandon so absurd a project. I frequently met with individuals who, notwithstanding the warnings of London Jewellers, are determined to purchase a big diamond forgetting that size, though according to Burke a part of the sublime, has not always the same relation to the beautiful. At this moment, I believe, wearable sized brilliants "*Europe cut*" fetch here 30 per cent. over the London market price. The disparity as regards coloured stones is even greater, and those whose calling it is to buy and sell these are occasionally themselves sold: this is particularly the case when rubies are exchanged.

FLYING DOCTOR.

THE LITTLE PARCEL.

WHEN our friend Muddlebrain, expatiating on the beauties of the Episcopalian Church service, says, how well adapted are the words "there is no health in us" to a country where we are constantly besieged by every [illegible] to Asiatic cholera, it is obvious enough that Muddlebrain does not rightly construe that sentence which he finds so appropriate. But Muddlebrain nevertheless arrives at a conclusion which is partly correct, although the process by which he achieves it is wholly wrong. And there is no doubt that in respect of some of the minor backslidings, we of India may feel that the words above quoted apply with peculiar force.

Petty selfishnesses constitute one class of these moral delinquencies. Not that we mean to say that this class is unknown out of India. The custom of looking, with keen anxiety after the interests and comfort of that precious unit known as number one is universal. It is independent of civilization, and prevails equally where men dress themselves in broadcloth and where the national costume is a dab of paint or a string of cowries. Kings and Kaisers suffer from it no more than ploughmen and pot-boys; and in all probability it is to be found in as great force among the Feejee islanders as in the artificial society of St. James. But it exists in India also, and indeed certain petty selfishnesses are almost special and peculiar to Indians. Notable among these are "horse-borrowing" and "parcel-sending." Few are the men in India who have kept a stud of horses exceeding one in number and not been victimized by the horse-borrowing nuisance. And many a man has been taught to half fancy himself an amateur livery stable-keeper, whose horses stand ready for any member of the public who may require them. The whole thing is so unblushingly done. Jones who rides sixteen stone (as far as he can be said to "ride" at all) will ask us for our favourite Arab, that is overweighted with eleven stone on his back, and "bucket" that patient but unfortunate quadruped over the hardest road in the country as long as it can go. Brown, whose hand on a horse's mouth is about as light as the hind foot of a hippopotamus, will borrow our favourite pig-sticker, and gallop over and up against few or many boars, until our noble beast is cut into dog's meat. And Mrs. Robinson will take the opportunity of one of her carriage horses having a cold to drive ours to out-lying parts of the station, which she considers far beyond the reach of her own pair. It is so much as a matter of course that this goes on. Few men and fewer women who ask us for our horse dream of the possibility of refusal; and a considerable number consider that, having once borrowed it, they have acquired a sort of Act X. right of occupancy therein, and may thenceforth send for it when they choose, and without the formal proceeding of writing to the owner. Nor, if anything occur to seriously damage the borrowed chattel, is there any striking exhibition of regret on the part of him who has been guilty of causing it. Jones, returning our favourite Arab aforesaid—very much broken as to his knees and with his delicate pink nose denuded of the skin—thinks it sufficient to say "very sorry, old fellow;" and accounts it as full an explanation as can be required to say that "the beast came down"—just as though "coming down" were the normal [illegible] and as if our Arab [illegible] through the performance with as much frequency and as little ill result as a camel. So too will Brown write an "old fellow" as complacently, the while he informs us that our pig-sticker is coming to us by easy stages—a thing of cuts and bandages that will reach our stable in a fortnight and be fit in a few months; or, perhaps, telling us in calm and philosophical terms that, knowing our regard for the animal, he thought the best thing he could do, after it was so badly cut, was to put it out of its misery by shooting it. And, in all probability, Mrs. Robinson, having foundered our carriage horses (and cleared off all her arrears of complimentary visits at our expense), will communicate to us a long indictment against our coachman for impertinence or bad driving, but not a word as to her regret that our horses, being ordinary equine specimens and not flying dromedaries of the Sahara, or hippogriffs, had broken down under the task imposed upon them.

But worse than this horse-borrowing selfishness, because more ridiculous, is that of parcel-sending. Let us explain. We are about to go home. Whether for three months or three years, whether on sick leave or furlough, or retirement, does not affect the question. We are about to go home. We have, perhaps, sent round our list of furniture and sold nearly everything. We have taken our passage, and have only to take our leave of the station when we find ourselves besieged by inexplicably polite notes and abnormal civilities. Mrs. Alpha, who has hardly spoken to us for fifteen months, sends us a dinner invitation couched in almost caressing language, and adorned, as to its paper and envelope, with the Alpha monogram of one-inch square and half a dozen colours. Mrs. Omega, in more homely phrase and with a less elaborate monogram, asks us to "name our own day for coming to dine or tiff with them," and our correspondence (*i.e.* our daily dak) is increased some 50 per cent. or more by letters which, if they do by chance come from men, are more than ordinarily "old fellowish." And why is this? Because we are going home. Because we may be deluded into becoming an unpaid parcels delivery company, and be made the carriers of sundry little parcels" that it is more convenient and much less expensive to send by us than through the regular channel.

We, most of us, know what elasticity of conscience there is as to the veracity of description of a "little parcel." Mrs. Alpha having secured us at dinner, having given us some portion of the contents of two or three tins of hermetically sealed oysters, mushrooms, or what not; having opened for us luscious champagne that must have been made in a rich molasses country; having sung to us and smiled upon us and made much of us generally—Mrs. Alpha, having thus, at considerable pains, paid us the carriage fare beforehand, proceeds to ask us if we will oblige her *very much* by taking a *very small* (no italics are small enough to convey accurately the diminutiveness of *this* small) parcel home for her. She would not trouble us, but the parcel contains something she values (as would the Customs authorities if they got hold of it,) or it contains a present for her aunt, or sister, or grandmother, or second cousin, that she wishes to send *carefully*, and it *is really so very* small. She adds to the persuasiveness of words by persuasiveness of gestures; [illegible] extremely pretty hands measure [illegible] off from the air an imaginary [illegible] carry. There may be of that which we are asked to carry some trifling uncertainty as to the size within a decimal of an inch; but distracting our attention from the hands, as far as possible, and calculating the space between them, we make out that the small parcel may be carried in our waistcoat pocket without inconvenience, and prompted by this conversation on the one hand, and by the champagne, the singing, the smiles, and "the making much of" on the other, we undertake the charge.

Of course we are victimized. The small parcel proves to be, as to size, something between a piano case and a hand portmanteau; and the chances are that the contents are either so valueless that no one would *pay* two annas for sending them home, or so precious that the import duty in England would cost a small fortune were we not made its involuntary smugglers. But we have given our promise and must observe [illegible] bond. We have been paid in advance by [illegible] we have (to say nothing of the champagne) [illegible] the parcel, and [illegible] it would infallibly be given to us for this frowns [illegible] contract. The parcel, erroneously described [illegible] is in our keeping. We have to drag it [illegible] one or two thousand miles by rail, paying extra luggage charges thereupon; we have to snatch it from the hands of evil-minded coolies, or otherwise look after it until it is safely deposited in the hands of the receiver; we have to pay to the [illegible] many rupees in consideration of this [illegible] being so many pounds above the [illegible] of luggage allowed to us free, and [illegible] through all this, we may make a [illegible] lation which proves the transac[illegible] tive.

[illegible] too, when she commenced negotiation [illegible] some similar calculation, and [illegible] the balance of profit in her favour [illegible] would have been levied upon the [illegible] gone through the Customs in due [illegible]

[illegible] who have the courage to refuse [illegible]—the request to carry parcels [illegible] hesitation too frequently [illegible] and nothing but the character [illegible] matter saves a man from [illegible] the weak and obliging man [illegible] gratitude—not a bit of it. He [illegible] Rochefoucauld's saying that [illegible] pleased to see those whom [illegible] who have obliged us; and [illegible] are to repay him for his [illegible] advance, and in respect of [illegible] for him no more [illegible] and therefore feelingly [illegible] asked to perform the overland journey as carriers of unpaid parcels of many descriptions but rarely of any size that could be accurately described as small, or of a size that had been anything like accurately described when we were negotiated with on the subject of carrying it. Peat's saddles, small boxes containing a few "*little* things," (*e.g.*, three ball dresses, a riding habit, and half a dozen pairs of trowsers,) the entire time-expired wardrobe of a youth promoted to pantaloons, a suite of Delhi diamond and pearl jewellery, value £400, and a batch of fancy work for a charitable institution, value four shillings. These have been among the many *little* parcels that have been offered to us individually in our capacity of private carrier, and we esteem ourselves fortunate that we have not been solicited to carry nitro-glycerine or naptha that would probably have blown us into lucifer matches, or else macassar oil, sarsaparila, and such objectionable fluids or semi-fluids that would almost inevitably have broken loose in our boxes and carried devastation among the coats, waistcoats and trousers of Poole or Ranken.

Nor is our own experience exceptional. We address a public which has suffered with us from the parcel-carrying nuisance; and in raising our voice against the practice, we shall be blessed by many a man who remembers how his life was a burden to him while he was charged with the custody of some package little less accursed than the bottle-imp. Can anything be much more deplorable than the spectacle of a man dragging across the desert a bandbox or some such fragile receptacle for perishable goods; unable to place it in the luggage van for fear of its being crushed by boxes and portmanteau; dreading to let it out of his hand in the railway carriage lest some one lie or tread upon it; hesitating to trust it to the hands of coolies who may make havoc with it; and, in short, the slave to this horrible load? We do not think so!—*Pioneer.*

RECENT EVENTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN DOUGLAS TO COMMODORE HEATH.

H. M. S. DAPHNE, AT BAHREIN, DEC. 4.

"SIR,—I beg to report to you for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, in compliance with instructions from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and a requisition from His Excellency the Viceroy of India, as also in obedience with orders contained in your memo. of the 16th October last, [illegible] to proceed without delay to Muscat and act in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly, H. M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, in obtaining redress for an insult offered to the British flag by the authorities at that place, and from thence to proceed to Bahrein in order to punish the Chief for breaking the maritime treaty, and committing several acts of piracy at the recent attack and plunder of that town; that I left Bombay on the 27th October, after leaving orders for Commander Meara, of H.M.S. Nymphe, who had arrived the day previous, to complete with coals and provisions, and join me at Muscat without delay. On my arrival there, I communicated with Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly, who informed me that an ample apology had been given for the insult committed on the British flag by firing on H. M.'s gun-boat Clyde, and which he considered satisfactory.

"The difficulty with reference to Muscat having been settled, it was decided by Lieut.-Colonel Pelly and myself to proceed to Bahrein. The gun-boats Clyde and Hugh Rose of the Bombay Marine, which I found there having been placed under my orders, I left on the evening of the 1st November with Lieut.-Colonel Pelly for Henjan telegraph station, taking the Clyde in tow, leaving the Dalhousie as a protection to the English Consul and British subjects living at Muscat, and orders for the Nymphe on arrival to fill up with coal and take the Hugh Rose in tow, and join me at Henjan, where I anchored on the 7th November. After remaining there for eight days to enable Lieut.-Colonel Pelly to have telegraphic communication with the Indian Government and obtain final instructions, I again left with the Clyde in tow for Lingah to take on board Major Way, Assistant Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and two pilots for service in the several vessels, the Nymphe again remaining at this place to bring any further orders from His Excellency the Governor. After a delay of a few hours at Lingah, I started for Bahrein, arriving there on the 17th November. Deeming it unsafe to take the ship nearer in shore, owing to the shallow water, I caused one of the 64-prs. to be placed on board the Clyde, having previously sent Mr. White, Nav. Lieutenant, to take soundings and buoy the channel, which duty was most satisfactorily performed; and on the morning of the 19th, I proceeded in the gun-boat, with all the available boats manned and armed, and took up a position within range of Manameh Fort, on the Island of Bahrein. Every effort having been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly and myself to settle the matter without resort to force, all of which proved of no avail, the Chiefs in authority having been duly apprised of our intention to bombard the Fort, and warned to remove the women and children from the town to a place of safety, I made preparation for an attack; but previous to doing so I got under weigh in the Clyde and proceeded to Maharag Fort, where we ran the boats in and demanded Mahomed bin Kalifa, the principal pirate chief, who was supposed from information received to be confined in this Fort. After a little delay, the garrison, finding [illegible] completely surprised, surrendered him, and he is now a prisoner on board this ship.

"At Lieut.-Colonel Pelly's request, on the morning of the 22nd, I again returned to Manameh Fort, and opened fire with shot and shell, which continued at intervals during the day, thus expelling from thence one more pirate chief. The next morning the boats were sent away for the purpose of expelling the same chief from a house near the beach where he had taken refuge after being driven from the Fort the previous day, but she got aground owing to the fault of the pilot, and had to return to the gun-boat.

"Nazir bin Ahmed, one of the pirate chiefs, was surprised at sea endeavouring to escape, by a pearl merchant of this place, and delivered up to us.

"As it now commenced to blow heavily from the north west, I steamed out from the shore, the weather putting a stop to all operations till the morning of the 28th, when we again opened fire on Manameh Fort with one 64-pr. and the Clyde's 10-inch gun, with a view of rendering it untenable. In the meantime the boats had been sent away to capture and destroy two piratical dhows which had broken the blockade. After some hours of heavy firing, a large breach was made in the Fort, and as the Nymphe was seen coming in, it was agreed that a landing should take place during the night. Accordingly about midnight our force landed, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Pelly and myself, and [illegible] officers and men from this ship, 54 from the Nymphe, and 23 from the gunboat Clyde, making a total of 139 officers and men. On entering the Fort, it was found to have been abandoned, and therefore occupied by us without opposition, after which the small arm men and boats returned to their respective gunboats. The next morning we proceeded to finish the operation, in which it became necessary to mine and blow up a tower; on this occasion I sustained an injury to my right arm and both knees.

"The Fort of Manameh having been now destroyed, we proceeded on the morning of the 1st of December to attack the Fort of Maharag, but on landing our men, it was given up to us without the necessity of firing a shot. Soon afterwards three of the principal chiefs, Mahomed bin Abdoola, Ali bin Nazir, and Jasan bin Hassan, surrendered themselves to us. On the afternoon of the 2nd instant, Esau bin Ali, the hereditary chief, who had previously been in communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly and myself, arrived, accompanied by a very large number of armed followers, and after all the necessary preliminaries had been gone through, he was placed in power, and the Fort having been delivered over to him, he proceeded to occupy it; at the same time marching his men into the town, where he was received with much rejoicing. As far as we could ascertain, the number of the enemy killed in the attack on the Fort of Manameh on the 22nd November, was seven, and about ten wounded. Five of the principal chiefs are now prisoners on board, and will be taken to Bombay. The most perfect harmony existed between Lieut.-Col. Pelly and myself in carrying out these important duties; and it affords me much pleasure in informing you that our most sanguine expectations regarding the success of the expedition have been more than realised, without loss of life on our part, and with so little on the part of the enemy.

"In conclusion, I desire to express my entire satisfaction with the zealous and cheerful manner in which the officers and men, not only of the Daphne and [illegible] occasions performed their several duties, and especially to mention the valuable assistance rendered by Commander E. S. Meara of the Nymphe; as also the great zeal displayed by Lieut. E. D. Acklom and Mr. John Jones, acting Gunner 2nd class; and the attention shown to the sick by Mr. W. E. Dillon, acting Surgeon of this ship, the latter being in medical charge and doing duty with the force."

EXTRACT FROM COLONEL PELLY'S REPORT.

"As from myself, I would add my deep satisfaction that no loss of life has occurred on our side. Had our information been less accurate or our manœuvre less successful, it might very readily have been otherwise.

"At the same time success has not been attained without considerable hardship and exposure to all hands. Both men and officers were detached from their ships some seventeen days, during which period they were nearly constantly in boats, and called on for severe work both by night and day. To Commander G. Douglas, Senior Naval Officer, I cannot too earnestly express my sincere thanks for his most cordial and efficient assistance during the period he has co-operated with me in this naval affair. Had our unity in action been less complete, or had he been impatient of detaining his Squadron until proceedings were brought to a conclusion, it would have been impossible for me now to report full success.

"Commander Meara, H. M. S. Nymphe, who commanded the boats on several occasions, and who has recently been of much service in visiting the Pirate Coast, has my most sincere acknowledgment of his courteous and valuable aid.

"I would beg permission also to mention the name of Lieut. Acklom, of H. M. S. Daphne. This old and experienced officer has performed unceasing and responsible duty during the whole expedition, and had charge of the boats on the night Mahomed bin Khaleefa was captured.

"Nav. Lieut. G. White, H. M. S. Daphne, has placed me under obligations by his care and trouble in sounding, and by favouring me with sketches of intricate navigation; and I may add that all the Naval Officers with whom I had the honour of co-operating during the past seven years have been unanimously of opinion that they have never seen more treacherous and pirate-like ground than that which envelopes the reef-bound coast of Bahrein.

"Finally, I would desire in concluding this inadequate despatch to record my grateful thanks to all the officers and men of the Daphne and Nymphe and the gun-boats Clyde and Hugh Rose.

"It would be impossible for any men to have behaved better, with better order and discipline, than did the men of H. M.'s ships during this expedition."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A WRITER in the December number of 'Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,' on "Egypt and the story of the Suez Canal," gives the following succinct account of M. de Lesseps' proceedings in carrying out his project of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez, from the granting of the concession. The article, it will be seen, was written before the canal was opened:—

"M. de Lesseps procured a concession from the Viceroy sanctioning the commencement of the works; but this concession was not good without the Sultan's ratification, and great pressure was put upon the Sultan to induce him to withhold his approval. The difficulty was at length overcome through the perseverance and insistance of M. de Lesseps, who forthwith made a demonstration by commencing the works. The scorn with which this act was treated by some of our writers could hardly be exceeded. It was an impudent pretence, they said, got up to quiet the weak minds of his dupes—paltry, futile, and disingenuous. In spite of this, M. de Lesseps worked on.

"It is time now to say something of what M. de Lesseps undertook to do. The ultimate design was to pierce the Isthmus from the Bay of Pelusium to Suez by a ship-canal, but, in order to do this, preliminary works were necessary. Suez had no fresh water save what was brought in tanks from Cairo; it therefore was required, for the existence of the workmen and for the prosecution of the works, that plenty of fresh water should be forthcoming. A fresh-water canal from the Nile to the ship-canal was in consequence designed and executed. It leaves the Nile near Cairo, and takes the course indicated by the line on the map to Lake Timseh. It is 26 feet wide and 4 feet deep. While it was in progress water had to be brought to the workmen on the backs of camels; but when it was once complete, a supply along the line of the ship-canal was possible. Having thus got water, the next care was the construction of a depôt, and this was established on the north shore of Lake Timseh. Ismaïlia is the name of it, derived from that of the Pascha Ismail. This town has now grown so large that it contains 5,000 inhabitants.

"In making the fresh-water canal, the Company foresaw that by this means much land heretofore desert might be brought into cultivation. They therefore procured the right of cultivating such land as they might render fertile. This right they afterwards sold back [illegible] ment, who are bound to maintain the canal works. The sale appears to have been much to the Company's advantage.

"Nothing now barred the realisation of the project of the ship-canal, which was accordingly proceeded with. This canal takes the line from Port Saïd, a creation of the Company, in the Bay of Pelusium, by Lake Menzaleh, Lake Balah, Lake Timseh, and the bitter lakes, to Suez. 'In that part of the Isthmus of Suez,' says Mr. Hawshaw, in his Report, 'extending from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, there is a remarkable valley or depression of the soil. Beginning at the upper end of the Red Sea, this depression passes from Suez round the north-eastern side of the mountain of Généffé, by El Ambak, Serapeum, Timsal, El Guisr, and Kanlara to Port Saïd, and sinks in places below the surface of the Red Sea and of the Mediterranean.' It was along this depression that the ship-canal was intended to run. Formerly a belief existed that the Red Sea level was higher by 30½ feet than the level of the Mediterranean. A survey made at the end of the last century, by direction of the first Napoleon, seemed to confirm this belief. The belief was nevertheless proved to be an error, by the incontrovertible evidence of M. Bourdaloue, who, in 1846, executed a most careful survey, and ascertained that the levels of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, if they differ at all, differ by only a few inches; that is to say, inappreciably as regards the canal.

"It was of course proper to execute the different portions of this great work in such order that every part done should aid the completion of the remainder; and communication between the Bay of Pelusium and Lake Timseh being manifestly an auxiliary, the first instalment of the ship-canal was a channel of comparatively small dimensions, joining those points. This work appears to have been at first of about the same section as the fresh-water canal before mentioned, sufficient, nevertheless, for the passage of flat-bottomed boats of small draughts of water. It was formed by dredging through Lake Menzaleh, and by digging and excavating over the ground between Lakes Menzaleh and Timseh. A portion of the jetty at Port Saïd was likewise executed, and another depôt, with workshops, plant, and machinery, was there established. This work at Port Saïd, not more than seven years old, was the germ of a town which now contains 10,000 inhabitants. Not only has the town been built, but much of the site of it has been reclaimed from the sea in that interval. Beginning by drawing its provisions, water, and fuel from Damietta, a town far to the westward, the town of Port Saïd, as it and the works of the canal advanced together, gradually threw off its dependence on Damietta, and a co-operative relationship between Ismaïlia and Port Saïd ripened. The fresh water is now pumped by a fifty-horse-power engine through pipes from the canal near Ismaïlia to Port Saïd, and of course to every intermediate station on the line of the maritime canal.

"At this stage then, we have, 1st, the water of the Nile brought to Lake Timseh; 2nd, Port Saïd and Ismaïlia established; 3rd, a boat-canal, in working condition, from Port Saïd to Ismaïlia; 4th, fresh water carried all along the line north of Timseh; 5th, a jetty, partly constructed, at Port Saïd. Lake Timseh was generally dry, or nearly so; and when its basin was connected with the Mediterranean, as recorded above, the waters of the sea rushed into the basin, and began to fill it. It was five months before the basin was full. Let it be noted that the levels of the fresh and salt canals are not the same, and that they are separated by two locks. It will be seen at once how stone, quarried anywhere along the line between Ismaïlia and Port Saïd, could be made available wherever wanted for the works. Stone from the shores of Timseh is in the jetty of Port Saïd.

"The next undertaking was the extension of the fresh-water canal to Suez; and this was successfully carried out. Suez now, like Port Saïd, enjoyed its continuous supply of fresh water, and new and excellent stone-quarries at Généffé became available for the whole works. The southern branch of the fresh-water canal runs, through part of its length, in the channel of the old canal of the Pharoahs. It need not be added, if the reader has kept his eye on the map, that as soon as the fresh-water canal was complete to Suez, there was water-communication for flat-bottomed boats from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. All that was yet done was, however, but preliminary work. The formation of a harbour at either end, and the great canal for ships had now to be proceeded with, and the last five years have been spent in indefatigably pushing forward these operations.

"The whole length of the canal is about ninety miles. From Suez to the bitter lakes is above twelve miles; the passage through the bitter lakes is about twenty-four miles, eight miles from thence to Lake Timseh; through Lake Timseh, three miles; on to Lake Balah, eleven miles; eleven more to Lake Menzaleh; and through Lake Menzaleh, twenty miles. The established width is 328 feet; but, where difficult cuttings occur, the width is less. The sides slope to a width at bottom of 246 feet. The highest ground cut through is at El Guisr, where the excavation is 85 feet. At Serapeum there is a cutting of 62 feet. Nearer Suez there is a cutting of 56 feet. Through the lakes the channel was of course dredged. The depth of the canal is 26 feet.

"The last act recorded was the letting in of the waters of the Red Sea to the bitter lakes, which, it is presumed, are still filling, they having been almost dry till the canal was made.

"Two jetties or moles stretch into the sea, one nearly 3,000 yards long, the other 2,000 yards, to form the harbour of Port Saïd. At 3,000 yards from the coast-line a water-depth of 30 feet is found. The harbour-works have, of course, been very heavy and expensive. At Suez the Company are forming a mole of 900 yards long, under shelter of which the ship-channel to deep water has been formed by dredging.

"Somewhere about £12,000,000 has been expended upon the work. The quantities of earth excavated and dredged out have seemed fabulous when put in figures. The machines used have been, to a great extent, invented for this work, and are of great power and ingenuity. The dredging and pumping has gone on night and day. A railway, it should be added, has been made from Suez to Ismaïlia.

"Such is the work as it stands. All who may see it will say that it is gigantic; but they will only half appreciate the achievement if they view it independently of the force and constancy with which it has been pushed forward.

"So far every difficulty has been overcome. It still remains to be proved whether access to, and depth in, the canal can be maintained with reasonable labour, and whether, if it be maintained, the income will exceed the outlay. It is certain that the ancient canals of the [illegible] were for some reason or other abandoned, and that the result was the same on every occasion of their trials. But the conditions in the present day are widely different from what they have ever before been; and there is every reason to expect that the skill which, so far, has overcome all difficulties, will not have been at fault in reckoning the ultimate value of the performance.

"Before this paper can be in type, the initial sufficiency of the Suez Canal will have been tested by the passage of a fleet of steam-ships freighted with the great, the beautiful, the rich, the curious. Let Great Britain wish success with all her heart, casting aside dark forebodings and narrow jealousies. It has been her boast hitherto that she has made her greatness consist with the progress of mankind, not that it has been antagonistic thereto. New defences, new treaties, and a new policy, will doubtless now be necessary; and should some knot worthy the remedy gather, we must cut it, as we have done before, with the sword. There is a parry for every thrust; therefore let us turn from the speck of shadow, and look towards the extended prospect of brightness. That which brings Europe near to India, brings also India near to Europe, and India is England's. We must do our duty by India, and make her a tower of strength; then we, and not our rivals, will be the gainers by the piercing of the Isthmus."

ALTHOUGH I do not agree with the estimate as to the present influence of Cowper's poetry, expressed in the article at page 279 of *Once a Week*, yet I heartily subscribe to what the writer says regarding the famous "John Gilpin." But there is a curious circumstance relating to this poem which is worth calling to mind. However acceptable it may have been to Cowper's immediate friends, yet it fell flat and dead on the public, and owed its first popularity to an actor. This was the famous Henderson, whose form and handsome features have been made known to us by the pencil of his friend Gainsborough. Henderson died, somewhat suddenly, Nov. 25, 1785. During the Lent season of that year, he and Sheridan had united in public readings, at Freemasons' Hall. These entertainments, now so general, were then a novelty, and met with the greatest success. The author of "Henderson's Letters" says of him, with regard to his public readings—"He read into reputation some things which seemed to have been gathered to the dull of ancient days, and, but for such a revival, had, probably, been still covered with the cloak of oblivion" (page 256). One of these was Cowper's poem of "John Gilpin's Ride," which, thanks to Henderson's inimitable and masterly elocution, speedily became so favourite, that "one print-seller sold 6,000 copies of it, although it had been several years before printed in one of the public papers, but scarcely noticed" (page 257). But, although the actor's talent did so much to win a wide popularity to "John Gilpin," yet, sooner or later, the poem was certain to achieve fame. —*Once a Week.*

A MOTHER OF NAPIERS.

THE following is from the *Illustrated London Almanac* for 1870:—

'How George III., in the young may-time of his manhood, fell over head and ears in love with a pretty haymaker, and would have married her had he not been prevented by the Prime Minister, the Earl of Bute, and his own scheming mother, the Dowager Princess of Wales, is well known to every reader of the life of the good old King, when he was Prince of Wales. In those young years he had no engagement with Charlotte of Mecklenburg, nor was there any Marriage Act in existence to prevent him from being united to the young lady he loved; but, as far as law went, he was as free to pair with his pretty partner as any bird that flew over the green meadows by Holland House, where he fell in love with her. The world-renowned "Pretty Sally that lived in our alley" we never saw a carte-de-visite of, but the face of the young Prince's pretty Sally is familiar to hundreds for in after life she became the mother of a family of heroes—the famous Napiers. What a race of brave Princes England might have had if the Royal lad determined to marry the "darling of his heart"! For love of her he would have eaten raw lions, instead of living on boiled mutton and turnips and drinking barley-water as he did after marrying Princess Charlotte. The pretty haymaker, Lady Sarah Lennox, would never have let him become "George the Farmer;" but, seating her beautiful form in the saddle (she was all we can imagine of an angel,

save wings for heaven),

have ridden beside him to his favourite reviews, and made every soldier a lion in battle who had only once seen her sweet face. Her beauty drove more than one man mad; "to see her was to love her," says Rogers, and the polished poet was a good judge of beauty, and knew her well, for he had many a time chased butterflies in a cocked hat when a boy in the very meadows at Kensington where her peerless beauty first stole the Prince's heart while haymaking.

'We have seen a sketch by Stothard, copied from an original pen-and-ink drawing, of the beautiful girl in the costume she wore when the young Prince fell in love with her. She stands with the hayrake in her hand, a gipsey bonnet aside on her head, the skirt of her gown drawn through the pocket-holes, and oh! such feet and ankles [illegible] of the period ever looped up her dress on a croquet-lawn half so gracefully as "pretty Sally's" appears in that hayfield, though we must remember that very few artists ever drew a female figure like Stothard. The young Prince might well love her; he never loved another. As to Hannah Lightfoot, that was a vile slander. We have read about the frail fair ladies who took lessons in dancing in those days, and met at Mrs. Cornelly's in Soho-square, but "pretty Sally" was never seen there, we believe, though that real "girl of the period," who afterwards became the Duchess of Kingston, was "here and there and everywhere," and did her utmost to put the good Royal lad "up to a thing or two," but failed. It is our faith that Hannah Lightfoot was the Mrs. Harris of the day and that "Chudleigh's light-heeled girl" first issued the "penny novel" which has ever since had so large a circulation, and made such a sensation amongst scandal-loving readers. England would never have had "the first gentleman of Europe" for a King, nor all-but blameless William, if the pretty haymaker had blended her fiery blood with the young Prince she is said to have loved. She would have dragged the Royal lad clean away from his unkind mother, and even have fought her for interfering with her husband—upset the boiled mutton and the turnips, and made "a pretty kettle of broth" in the old palace, had he married her. But fate ordained otherwise, and sent her brave blood to circulate in the veins of heroes, where it burnt up England's enemies, and left fresh and green the beautiful places where she walked in her maidenhood—a pretty haymaker that might have shared the crown of the young King had the "course of true love run smooth."

'Which is the noblest eminence to reach—to be the mother of Princes only, or of heroes who make for themselves a name that will live for ever? His own mother, the Dowager Princess, was a stern, cruel woman; and Walpole tells us that when she pointed to one of her sons, in the presence of the rest of her children, "to laugh at the fool," how the sensitive child replied to his mother, "I am not sulky, but was thinking how I should feel if ever I had a son as unhappy as you make me." Pretty Sally would have scratched her old rouged cheeks.'

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S PLAN FOR THE PACIFICATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1869.

WE received last week particulars of the military reductions contemplated by the Government of India. They involve the immediate discontinuance of active employment to a great number of European officers and men, all in the prime of life and efficiency, and also the reduction of a great number of efficient native officers and soldiers.

Many of these officers and men have been specially trained in frontier service against semi-barbarous and active enemies in very difficult country. I offer here no opinion as to the wisdom of any reduction. I merely regard it for the moment as inevitable.

At the same time we have in the newspapers an admirable letter from Lord Carnarvon, pointing out that England is risking a multitude of lives of innocent people, the ruin of a flourishing colony, permanent antagonism of two races of British subjects, and great loss of national credit and honour, for want of a few thousand men who will serve as soldiers for a few years in New Zealand.

India in fact wants to dispense with exactly what New Zealand wants to acquire.

Would it not be possible to arrange so that both parties should attain their object?

All that seems requisite is that both parties should act in concert.

I. Let India say to the officers and soldiers she does not require:—

"Officers and soldiers are w[illegible] for service in New Zealand [illegible]

"The government of India desire now to dispense with the immediate services of [illegible] officers and men of H. M. English and Indian armies, as shown in the government notification of the [illegible] and up to that number offers the following terms to all who are willing to engage with the British government to serve in New Zealand for periods of (say two, three, five or more) years:—

"1. A free passage to New Zealand.

"2. Indian pay and allowances at the rates drawn last month by each man, during voyage, and for three months after landing in New Zealand."

"3 Service, under these engagements to count as service in India for pension, &c., to all entitled to it by their existing engagements with the British or Indian Governments.

"4. Officers or men accepting service in New Zealand on these conditions will not be entitled to any return passage from New Zealand, to India or England, at the expense of the Indian government."

II. The British government should engage:—

1. To make the agreements for service in New Zealand in conjunction with the Indian and New Zealand governments.

2. To pay officers and men received from the Indian government from the expiration of the three months term after landing, debiting the amount as a loan to New Zealand.

3. To appoint, in conjunction with the New Zealand government, a military dictator, with full military and civil authority under commission from the Crown, to settle the Northern Island.

III. The New Zealand government should engage:—

1. To repay the loan advanced by the British government, and to respect the engagements made with officers and men.

2. To offer, free or at reduced rates grants of land, in proportions varying according to rank, to all officers and men, natives of India or China as well as Europeans, who, after completing not less than two years' service under these engagements, may take their discharge from her Majesty's service, and agree to settle in New Zealand.

By some such plan the government of India would get rid of the burden of officers and men it does not need in less than six months, and more completely than by any other plan, compatible with the contentment of the men and observance of existing engagements.

The British Government would effect reductions in a manner which would secure a colony, and ultimately settle a considerable number of officers and men in positions where they would be a source of strength to the colony and empire in time to come, and this without ultimate cost to the British taxpayer.

New Zealand would settle the Northern Island, and render it a peaceable division of a great dominion; and having reduced the turbulent natives to obedience instead of exterminating them (the inevitable alternative), might not only secure them as a contented and loyal portion of the population in future, but add to them a number of valuable English colonists, with possibly a sprinkling of natives of India, China, and Polynesia.

If peace and good order were restored to the Northern Island its land and other resources would, under a reasonably good Government, speedily repay any outlay really necessary to effect the pacification.

But permanent pacification and good government must be preceded by a clear enforcement of somebody's supremacy; and unless that supremacy is Queen Victoria's, it must, in the long run, be that of some other power of European origin, and will be enforced by a process of gradual filibustering, alternate massacre of whites and Maories, and ultimate extermination of the latter.

Under Queen Victoria's supremacy permanent pacification and good government are not only compatible with, but will be promoted by, a due regard for native rights, and by everything which can conduce to the permanent benefit of the native population.

What is now required is such a moderated estimate of native rights and possibilities as may be consistent, with the fact that if things are left alone to drift uncontrolled, the speedy extermination of the whole race, with all their rights and capabilities, is, humanly speaking, inevitable.

I believe a military dictator to be essential to the perfect success of any such scheme, because absolute authority for a time, and responsibility—ultimately to the Crown and the British nation, but during the progress of events only to God and his own conscience—is essential.

I know that her Majesty possesses many such officers, capable, with a moderate allowance of men and money, of reducing to obedience the whole Northern Island, and of giving reasonable security of life and property to all who live there; officers, who may be safely entrusted with the necessary amount of authority, and who, her Majesty may be assured, will exercise it with every regard for the lives, property, and rights of the poorest of her subjects—native as well as European.

Such a dictator will not be found among men who rely habitually on an Algerine policy of reprisals and village burning—of setting tribe against tribe, and of driving out the devil of war by the Beelzebub of bribery and bad faith. But there are many accomplished soldiers who have served in India and China, and there learnt the art of civilising barbarous races in place of destroying them—an art in which Englishmen employed in India, from the days of Cleveland to our own, have rarely been deficient.

The officer employed should have ample means given him to make roads and to secure communications, as well as to fight. A corps or two of Indian and Chinese pioneers, trained to work as well as to defend themselves, would do much in this way. Every road, wisely planned and properly made, ought to pay for itself by the land it would open out.

H. B. E. FRERE.

VENICE AND TORCELLO.

(*Saturday Review*, Dec. 11.)

PERHAPS it is the very strangeness and completeness of the contrast which makes one's first row from Venice to Torcello so hard to forget. Behind the great city sinks slowly into a low line of domes and towers, around dotted here and there over the gleaming surface are the orange sails of trailling market-boats; we skirt the great hay-barges of Mazerbo, whose boatmen bandy *lazzi* and badinage with our gondolier we glide by a lonely cypress into a broader reach, and before us, across a waste of brown sedge and brushwood, the tower of Torcello rises sharply against the sky. There is something weird and unearthly in the suddenness with which one passes from the bright, luminous waters of the lagoon, barred with soft lines of violet light, and broken with reflections of wall and bell-tower, into this presence of desolation and death. A whole world seems to part those dreary flats broken with lifeless inlets, those patches of sodden fields flung shapelessly among sheets of sullen water, from the life and joy of the Grand Canal. And yet really to understand the origin of Venice, those ages of terror and flight and exile in which the Republic took its birth, we must study them at Torcello. It was from the vast Alpine chain which hangs in the haze of mid-day like a long dim cloud-line to the north, that the hordes of Hun and Goth burst on the Roman world. Their path lay along the coast winding round to the west, where lost among the little villages that stand out white in the distant shadow lie the sites of Heraclea and Altinum. Across these grey shallows cut by the blue serpentine windings of deeper channels the Romans of the older Venetia fled before Attila or Theodoric, or Alboin to found the new. Eastward over Lido, the glimmer of the Adriatic recalls the long centuries of the Pirate war, that struggle for life which shaped into their after-form the government and destinies of Venice. Venice itself, the crown and end of struggle and of flight, lies over shining miles of sea to the south. But it is here that one can best study the story of its birth; it is easier to realize those centuries of exile and buffeting for life amid the dreary flats, the solitude, the poverty of Torcello than beneath the gleaming front of the Ducal Palace or the mosaics of St. Mark.

Here in fact lies the secret of Venetian history, the one key by which it is possible to understand the strange riddle of the Republic. For thirteen centuries Venice lay moored as it were off the coast of Western Europe, without political analogue or social parallel. Its patriciate, its people, its government were not what government or people or patriciate were in other countries of Western Christendom. And this difference lay not in any peculiar institutions which it had developed, or in any novel form of social or administrative order which it had invented, but in the very origin of the State itself. The same age saw the birth of the two great maritime powers of modern Europe; the settlements of the English in Britain cover the same century with those of the exiles in the Lagoon. But the English colonization was the establishment of a purely Teutonic State on the wreck of Rome, while the Venetian was the establishment of a purely Roman State in the face of the Teuton. Venice in its origin was simply the Imperial province of Venetia floated across to the islands of the shore. Before the successive waves of the northern inroad the citizens of the coast fled to the sandbanks which had long served them as gardens or merchant-ports. The "Chair of Attila," the rough stone seat beside the church of San Fosco, preserves the memory of the destroyer before whom a third part of the people of Altinum fled to Torcello and the islands around. Their city—even materially—passed with them. The [illegible] houses were built from the ruins of the [illegible]. The very stones of Altinum [illegible] for the "New Altinum" which arose on the desolate isle. Inscriptions, pillars, capitals came in the track of the exiles across the lagoon to be worked into the fabric of its cathedral. Neither citizens nor city were changed even in name. They had put out for security a few miles to sea, but the sand-banks on which they landed were still Venetia. The fugitive patricians were neither more nor less citizens of the imperial province, because they had fled from Padua or Altinum, to Malamocco or Torcello. Their political allegiance was still due to the empire. Their social organization remained unaffected by the flight. So far were they from being severed from Rome, so far from entertaining any dreams of starting afresh in the "new democracy" which exists in the imagination of Daru and his followers, that the one boast of their annalists is that they are more Roman than the Romans themselves [illegible] contempt on the barbaric blood which had tainted that of the Colonnas or the Orsini. No Isaurian peasant ever broke the Roman line of Doges as Leo broke the line of Roman Emperors. Venice—as she proudly styled herself in after-time—was "the legitimate daughter of Rome." The strip of seaboard from the Brenta to the Isonzo was the one spot in the Empire from the Caspian to the Atlantic where foot of barbarian never trod. And as it rose, so it set. From that older world of which it was a part, its history stretched on to the French Revolution untouched by Teutonic influences. The old Roman life which had become strange even to the Capitol lingered unaltered, unimpaired, beside the palace of the duke. It is startling to think that almost within the memory of living men Venice brought Rome—the Rome of Ambrose and Theodosius—to the very doors of the Western world; that the living and unchanged tradition of the Empire passed away only with the last of the Doges. Only on the tomb of Manin could men write truthfully, "Hic jacet ultimus Romanorum."

It is this simple continuance of the old social organization which the barbarians elsewhere overthrew that explains the peculiar character of the Venetian patriciate. In all other countries of the West the new feudal aristocracy sprang from the Teutonic invaders. In Italy itself the *noblesse* were descendants of Lombard conquerors, or of the barons who followed Emperor after Emperor across the Alps. Even when their names and characters had alike been moulded into southern form, the "Seven Houses" of Pisa boasted of their descent from the seven barons of Emperor Otto. But the older genealogies of the senators whose names stood written in the Golden Book of Venice ran, truly or falsely, not to Teutonic, but to Roman origins. The Partecipazii, the Dandoli, the Falieri, the Foscari, told of the flight of their Roman fathers before the barbarian sword from Pavia, Gaeta, Fano, Messina. Every quarter of Italy had given its exiles, but above all the coast from Ravenna to Trieste. It was especially a flight and settlement of nobles. As soon as the barbaric hordes had swept away to the south, the farmer and the peasant would creep back to his fields and his cabin. But the patrician would remain camped as before in his garden-villa, among a crowd of dependants, his fishermen, his dock-labourers. Throughout the long ages which followed, this original form of Venetian society remained unchanged. The populace of dependants never grew into a people. To the last fisherman and gondolier clung to the great houses of which they were the clients, as the fishers of Torcello had clung to the great nobles of Altinum. No difference of tradition or language or blood parted them. Tradition, on the contrary, bound them together. No democratic agitator could appeal from the present to the past, as Rienzi invoked the memories of the Tribunate against the feudal tyranny of the Colonnas. In Venice the past and present were one. The patrician of Venice simply governed the State as his fathers, the curials of Padua or Aquileia, had governed the State ten centuries before him. Elsewhere the history of mediæval Italy had sprung from the difference of race and tradition between conquered and conquerors, between Lombard noble and Italian serf. The communal revolt of the twelfth century, the democratic constitutions of Milan or of Bologna, were in effect a rising of race against race, the awakening of a new people in the effort to throw off the yoke of the stranger. The huge embattled piles which flung their dark shadows over the streets of Florence tell of the ceaseless war between baronage and people. The famous penalty by which some of the democratic communes condemned a recreant cobbler or tinker to "descend" as his worst punishment "into the order of the *noblesse*," tells of the hate and issue of the struggle between them. But no trace of struggle or of hate breaks the annals of Venice. There is no people, no democratic Broletto, no Hall of the Commune. The palaces of Torcello or Rialto were houses, not of war, but of peace; no dark masses of tower and wall, but bright with marbles and frescoes, and broken with arcades of fretted masonry.

In a word, Venice to her very close was a city of nobles, the one place in the modern world where the old senatorial houses of the fifth century lived and ruled as of old. But it was a city of Roman nobles. The Teutonic passion for war and scorn of commerce was strange and unknown to the curial houses of the Italian municipalities, as it had been strange and unknown to the greatest houses of Rome. The Senator of Padua or Aquileia, of Concordia, Altinum, or Ravenna, had always been a merchant, and in his new refuge he remained a merchant still. Venice was no "crowd of poor fishermen," as it has been sometimes described, who were gradually drawn to wider ventures and a larger commerce. The port of Aquileia had long been the emporium of a trade which reached northwards to the Danube and eastward to Byzantium. What its merchants had been at Aquileia they remained at Grado. The commerce of Altinum simply transferred itself to Torcello. The Paduan merchants passed to their old port of Rialto. Vague and rhetorical as is the letter of Cassiodorus, it shows how keen was the mercantile activity of the State from its beginning. Nothing could be more natural, more continuous in its historical development; nothing was more startling, more incomprehensible to the new world which had grown up in barbaric moulds. The nobles of Henry VIII.'s Court could not restrain their sneer at "the fishermen of Venice," the stately patricians who could look back from merchant-noble to merchant-noble through ages when the mushroom houses of England were unheard of. Only the genius of Shakspeare seized the grandeur of a social organization which was still one with that of Rome and Athens and Tyre. The merchant of Venice is with him "a royal merchant." His "argosies o'ertop the petty traffickers." At the moment when feudalism was about to vanish away, the poet comprehended the grandeur of that commerce which it scorned, and the grandeur of the one State which had carried the noble classic tradition across ages of brutality and ignorance. The great commercial State, whose merchants are noble, whose nobles are Romans, rise in all its majesty before us in the *Merchant of Venice*.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

ROME, Dec. 3.

Two days ago the Pope addressed to all the patriarchs primates, archbishops, bishops, and mitred abbots now assembled in Rome, and gathered together for the occasion in the Sistine Chapel, an Allocution preliminary to the opening of the Council. The Sistine had been specially arranged for the occasion. The cardinal-bishops and cardinal-priests were on the right of the throne; the cardinal-deacons, not usually admitted to such close proximity, were on its left. Opposite to it were the patriarchs, primates, and archbishops, and on benches facing the altar were the bishops, abbots, and generals of religious orders. It must have been a sight dear to the eyes of Pius IX., as it would have been a splendid spectacle to the commonest spectator. The purple of the cardinals, the violet of the bishops, and the rougher but equally striking costumes of the members of monastic institutions, must have made a rich and rare combination of colours. The Pope entered the Chapel at ten o'clock, and at his entrance all the assembled fathers dropped upon their knees. The Pope blessed them, performing at the same time the asperges, or sprinkling with holy water. Then seating himself on the pontifical throne, amid profound silence, and in a voice that, I am assured, was remarkably clear and ringing, he read the following Allocution, which I translate bodily, as it is given, in Latin, in the *Giornale di Roma* of yesterday.

"Venerable Brethren,—About to inaugurate in a few days from hence the meeting of the Sacred Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, nothing could be more fitting, or could give us greater joy than to address ourselves to all of you assembled here to-day in conformity with our desire, in order that we may manifest the predominant love we nourish for you in our heart. For in having to deal with a gigantic undertaking such as is that of seeking for a remedy for all the many evils which, in these times, afflict Christian and civil society, we have thought it only worthy our apostolical solicitude and the greatness of so grave a matter, before commencing the labours of the Council, to implore for you all, as the omen of every other grace, the help of heavenly benedictions; and we have furthermore thought it necessary to lay before you the regulations contained and published in our Apostolical Letters, such as we have thought it our duty to establish, in order that everything connected with the action of the Council may be done according to ritual and in due form.

"This is precisely, venerable brethren, that which, with the help of God and His Immaculate Mother, and in order to second your wishes, we this day do in the midst of this vast assembly. Nor can we in words sufficiently express the great consolation conferred on us by your longed-for and duty-drawn presence in obedience to the apostolic voice, seeing that at length you have come from all parts of the Catholic world to this parent city for the Council we have summoned, and with the perfect consent of your minds have joined yourselves with us—you whom your striking devotion to us and to the Apostolic See, your admirable zeal in labouring for the kingdom of God, and, in some instances, your sufferings and tribulations for Jesus Christ, render justly dear to our heart. This, your union with us, venerable brethren, is all the more gratifying to us, because by it we follow the footsteps of the apostles, who have left us splendid examples of their unanimous and constant union with the Divine Master. For you know, from the sacred Scriptures, that when our Lord, visiting the regions of Palestine, entered into cities and strong places, there to preach and spread the Gospel of the Kingdom of God, there stood at his side, all with equal zeal, the Apostles; and all the Twelve, as says Saint Luke, remained faithfully with Him whithersoever he went. And this union of the Apostles shone out still more splendidly at the time when the Heavenly Master, teaching in Capernaum the mystery of the Eucharist, discoursed of it at length before the Jews; for then, when this carnal and hard-headed people could not be persuaded of a work of such immense love, and showed themselves so annoyed with the Master, that many disciples, by the testimony of Saint John, returned and went no longer with him, the love of the Apostles remained unshaken, fast-rooted in their veneration and submission to their Master: and Jesus, asking the Apostles if they, too, wished to leave Him, Peter, sorely hurt, exclaimed' Lord to whom shall we go?' and then added the reason for which he had decided to follow the Lord with constant faith—'You have the words of eternal life.'

"Turning all this over in our minds, what could possibly rejoice us more or be sweeter to our heart? What is there indeed, that we ought to cherish more firmly? There certainly will not be wanting to us, even though united together in the name of Jesus Christ, contradictions and struggles; nor will the enemy remain inactive, since he desires nothing more than to sow contentions. But we, mindful of the firmness and constancy of the apostles, which deserved to be praised by the words of our Lord, 'You have remained with me in my trials;' mindful too, of our Redeemer, who has clearly affirmed, 'Who is not with me is against Me,' we should be mindful also, that we ought to be equal to our holy office, and should strive with zeal to follow Jesus Christ with firmness and with unshaken faith, and adhere to him at all times with suitable mind. For we are placed in such a condition, venerable brethren, that we find ourselves confronted by numerous and ferocious foes, the struggle against whom is of daily recurrence. Necessary it is, therefore, that we should put on the spiritual armour of our soldiery, and bear the brunt of the violence of the combat, protected alike by the Divine authority and by the shield of charity, of patience, of prayer, and of constancy. There is no fear that forces will fail us in this combat, if we only turn our eyes and hearts to the author and finisher of our faith; for if the Apostles with hearts and thoughts fixed on Jesus Christ drew from thence courage and strength sufficient to endure every adversity, so equally we, turning our gaze towards Him as the saving pledge of our redemption, shall find strength and energy to overcome calumnies, injuries, and the toils of the enemy, and shall rejoice, for ourselves and for so many unhappy souls wandering from the path of truth, to receive content with [illegible] of the Cross of Christ. Nor must we be [illegible] necessary, likewise that owing to our [illegible] ourselves, it is that docility of mind, by means of which we [illegible] with all the affection of our hearts voluntarily submissive to him, for this is precisely what our Heavenly Father, with the authority which proceeds from His majesty, commanded us when, Jesus Christ revealing his glory on a high mountain, He said, 'This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Hear ye Him!'

"Let us then hearken to Jesus with the most profound submission of mind in everything, and especially in that which he had most at heart; as witnessed when, knowing beforehand the difficulties he was about to encounter in this world, he omitted not on that account in the Last Supper, to address the Divine Father with ardent, and reiterated prayers: 'Holy Father, preserve in Thy name those whom Thou hast given me so that they may be one, even as We are one.' [illegible] therefore, let there be amongst all, with one heart in Jesus Christ. There cannot be a greater consolation for us than that which consists in humbly inclining the ear of the heart to the admonition of Jesus Christ, by doing which we shall both know that we are with Jesus Christ, and shall find that we have within us a sure pledge of eternal salvation. 'For he who is of God harkeneth the words of God.'

"May the omnipotent and merciful God, by the intercession of His Immaculate Mother, confirm what has been uttered in this Pontifical exhortation, which has come from the depths of our heart, and be propitious to it, that it may bear abundant fruits. May He turn His face towards you, venerable brethren, and with the grace of His benediction may He guard your minds and bodies; your bodies in order that you may be able to bear with courage and alacrity all the fatigues which cannot be absent from you in your sacred ministry; your minds in order that, overflowing with the abundance of celestial favours, you may strive for the salvation of the Christian fold, in the splendour of sacerdotal life and by the example of every virtue. The grace of this benediction be always with you, and inspire you by its clemency all the days of your life, in order that fulness of days be found in you; days full of sanctity and justice; days full of the fruits of sacred labours, in which for you are contained all riches and glory. And so happily may it befal us, that when we have completed the course of our mortal pilgrimage, in that last day of life, we may not fear to say with the Prophet King, 'I am rejoiced for the things that have been told unto me; we will go unto the house of the Lord;' and we may confidently hope that there will be open unto us the approach to the Holy Mountain of Sion, to the Heavenly Jerusalem."

As soon as the Allocution was closed, Cardinals Antonelli and Grassellini placed themselves respectively at the right and at the left of the Pope; and Cardinal Clarelli, secretary of briefs, read out the names of the five cardinals who are to preside over the general congregations of the Council, and also the names of its chief officers. Then the Pope, in a loud voice, pronounced the words, "Sit nomen Domini benedictum," &c. All the Fathers being once more seated, a master of ceremonies brought in through the door of the sacristy Prince Orsini, dressed in the costume of Prince Assistant at the Throne. The Prince kissed the foot of the Holy Father, and then took his place on the steps of the throne. Then the other chief officers of the council were introduced, were placed in a circle on their knees before the Pope, and Monsignore Jacobini, under secretary to the Council, read the form of oath to be taken by them. The book of the Holy Gospels, held up by the two cardinal deacons I have already named, Antonelli and Grassellini, was laid on the knees of the Sovereign Pontiff, and each of the officers in turn, with his hand placed upon the book, took the oath in these words—"Ego spondeo, voveo, et juro ut in formula prælecta. Sic me Deus adjuvet, et hæc sancta Dei Evangelia." Then they kissed the book and the feet of his Holiness and retired. I do not think it necessary to give you all their names, as they are nearly all Italians, and unknown in England. The only English name figuring among them is that of the Hon. and Rev. Edmund Stonor, who is one of the five private chamberlains selected to show the Fathers to their seats. The other Prince assistant at the Pontifical throne is Prince Colonna. There has been many a crisis in Papal history in which all the power of all the Papacy would have failed to induce a Colonna and an Orsini to stand side by side in any amicable ceremony. When all the officers had taken the oath, which, amongst other things, is of course one of silence, the Pope rose, once more blessed the assembly, descended from the Throne, prayed for a short time at the foot of the altar, and then quitted the Chapel. The masters of ceremony then gave each Father a copy of the Bull which contains the regulations for the Council, and also a copy of the Allocution just pronounced, and the affair was over.

It is impossible to avoid the remark that a more wordy, windy, common-place composition than, for the most part, is the Allocution I have thought it my duty to translate, could not well be conceived. Yet there is one passage, dexterously introduced, in an unconscious sort of a way into the body of it to which considerable importance must be attached. Your readers will probably have remarked it for themselves, whilst perusing the document. I allude, of course, to the sentences in which the Pope lays so much stress upon the bishops imitating the Apostles. It is abundantly evident that, in the parallel he draws, he wishes that [illegible] should stand for Christ, and the Fathers of the Council [illegible] occupy the position of [illegible] faithful disciples. If they do [illegible] his infallibility they will certainly do so. The number of foreign bishops now in Rome cannot be far short of five hundred. All the cardinals are here, with the exception of four: Cardinal Cullen, who is expected every day, and may have arrived this morning; Cardinal Donnet, who will not be here, it is said, till towards the end of the year; Cardinal de Bonald, whose age does not allow him to undertake the journey; and Cardinal de Reisach, who is detained in Switzerland by illness. The presence of Dr. Manning and of Monseigneur Mermillod, who represent respectively what are called here the revolted cities of London and Geneva, is regarded with immense satisfaction, as neither city was represented at the Council of Trent. It is said that in consequence of the letter written by the Pope to Dr. Manning, published some little time ago in your columns, announcing that a committee of theologians would reply to any objections formulated by Protestants who would come to Rome during the Council, three Anglican clergymen, deputed by several of their brethren, are expected here shortly. I fancy the wish is in this case father to the thought. It is also reported that some schismatic Greek bishops are likewise determined to make their appearance in Rome.

The Empress of Austria ought to have been here yesterday morning, but will not arrive till to-day. She will remain strictly incognita, and will receive no one. She goes to the Palazzo Farnese to her sister. Her suite will be housed at the Austrian Embassy in Piazza di Fenezia.—*Standard.*

AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

(*Saturday Review*, December 11.)

UNTIL a week ago it is probable that few readers had heard of Norton Folgate, and we suspect that fewer still could even now tell where Norton Folgate is. And yet this obscure quarter of Eastern London was, in years gone by, a favourite dwelling-place of the Muse, and one of the most popular poets of the time sought his inspiration among its sights and sounds:—

He who knows Hackney needs must know
That spot enchanting Prospect Row,
So called, because a view it shows
Of Shoreditch Road, and when there blows
No dust, the folks may one and all get
A peep almost to Norton Folgate.

The most obvious comment on this passage is, that nobody knows Hackney, or at least nobody who is known to anybody; and even if there were anybody who knows Hackney that person would not know Norton Folgate because he would come into London by railway, and not by the Shoreditch Road.

We have ourselves visited Norton Folgate in the present week, and we felt that we had reached pretty near to the confines of the earth. The Shoreditch Road indeed remains, and dust blows along it in dry and windy weather, but it resounds not with the wheels and hoofs that traversed it of yore. No longer can the poet say, as the shades of evening descend upon Norton Folgate, that

Mr. Pearson's gig is at the door
To take him to his house in Hackney Fields.

And yet there once flourished in this remote and forgotten suburb a prolific literary society—at least it flourished in the imagination of one of the authors of *Rejected Addresses*, who, for the amusement of himself and of his readers, created and maintained in vigorous life the Houndsditch Album. We have already quoted from his description of evening, and now let us quote from his description of morning:—

Day rose o'er Norton Folgate high,
And Sol, like Tom of Coventry,
On many a nude was peeping,
The chimneys, smokeless and erect,
And garret windows patch'd and check'd,
The 'prentice-rousing ray reflect;
While those within them sleeping
Reflect that they must stretch their legs,
And bundle out, and stir their pegs;
Or else, as sure as eggs are eggs,
Their masters, strict and wary,
With rattling bells will overhaul 'em,
Or may be rise themselves to call 'em;
Up with a sesserary.

The poem from which we are quoting, carries internal evidence of having been written when Marmion was new and popular, and it well maintains its author's reputation as a clever parodist. The truth of the following description may still be recognized by visitors to the locality:—

[illegible] doat,
[illegible] oat,

[illegible] exp[illegible] orth [illegible] not [illegible] ciable ten[illegible] There [illegible] us of experim[illegible] conclusive reason[illegible] been eaten [illegible] this circumstance that Austr[illegible] ing popular in Norton Folgate [illegible] to observe that we are not alone in eating [illegible] of risking the tranquillity of our own insides in order to promote the use of cheap and nutritious diet by working-men. A public dinner has been held [illegible] ing-men [illegible] of Parliament and journalists have [illegible] lian meat in the sight of heaven and [illegible] of Sir William [illegible] has also been held [illegible] their duty as Christians [illegible] who told [illegible] of what he called "the movement [illegible] not at present to be looked [illegible] favour of procuring for poor [illegible] good meal a day. We suppose that the speaker intended to reserve the question whether a good meal [illegible] made on Australian meat, until the [illegible] after eating it, when he might know [illegible] august stomach felt after an unwonted [illegible] its usual habits. Sir William Tite declined "to identify himself with the use of a particular [illegible] of meat," but it may be hoped that a particular [illegible] of meat has ere this identified itself with Sir W[illegible] Tite. He desires to ascertain, before giving [illegible] "right in itself," [illegible] whether Sir William [illegible] was right in himself eating it. However, as he presided, not at a dinner, at a meeting, he has perhaps not [illegible] but contented himself with talking about [illegible] take to be a Christian duty of moderately [illegible] formance. But if Sir William Tite has eaten it prepared in his own kitchen, we feel sure that [illegible] mean to "endorse," as vulgar people say, [illegible] that God sends meat and the Devil sends [illegible] evident, however, that in England cooks [illegible] wanted that they ought to be welcome [illegible] clime they come. Some slight culinary skill is [illegible] to prepare a soup or stew, and the wives of [illegible] men do not always possess this skill; and, we [illegible] the wives of men out of work are often destitute [illegible] means of kindling the necessary fire. [illegible] highly useful to open houses like that in [illegible] Folgate for the preparation of soups and [illegible] Australian meat, at the prices of 1d. [illegible] per plate, supposing that the meat is whole[illegible] question of its wholesomeness must be decided [illegible] vidual experience, and we can only say, by [illegible] swer, that we have eaten the meat ourselves and [illegible] not dead yet. There is always difficulty in this [illegible] in the reception of a novelty, and the poor a[illegible] conservative in [illegible] would much rath[illegible] Australian meat [illegible] which are habitu[illegible] Take, for examp[illegible] either meat or [illegible] many lessons i[illegible] liam Tite bef[illegible] There is, to sa[illegible] Australia and [illegible] in the former as [illegible] have been frequ[illegible] ble and nutritio[illegible] to London saus[illegible] know whether th[illegible] made was killed [illegible] exhausted by hi[illegible] knacker's yard. [illegible] a fastidiousness [illegible] anything, and w[illegible] be feeding on c[illegible] more, there are [illegible] cheap pastry. [illegible] would be necess[illegible] men of one of th[illegible] and we doubt wh[illegible] it. Our present [illegible] a dose of castor-[illegible] because both are [illegible] possibly be bene[illegible] to return to the [illegible] mutton, and it i[illegible] anything else. [illegible] there can be [illegible] wholesome. It [illegible] so that it will k[illegible] sumer and those [illegible] for themselves w[illegible] benevolent perso[illegible] people to use ric[illegible] difficulty of intr[illegible] But as this meat [illegible] troduce it, if it [illegible]

We may ment[illegible] desire to make t[illegible] uncooked as wel[illegible] believe elsewhe[illegible] always subscrib[illegible] beer, will perha[illegible] capital to oper[illegible] supplied with a [illegible] London the ar[illegible] supplying drin[illegible] Falstaff's brea[illegible] ment in Norton [illegible] more, and we sh[illegible] terest in that [illegible] been felt by [illegible] *Rejected Addres*[illegible] and invited all [illegible] Prospect Row. [illegible] author ceased t[illegible]

Silen[illegible]
O'er t[illegible]

which has [illegible] from the west[illegible] ed and sold in [illegible]

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BAD PLAYERS AT WHIST.

A READER complains that "it is all very well studying Clay, Cavendish, Cam, and your papers, but what use is it? When I have done I never find any one plays in the manner advised, and my labour is thrown away. The books are only for club players, and those that play with club players, and are absolutely useless to us. What we want is advice how to play with the men we meet, namely, the bad players." There is, no doubt, some truth in this observation. The books are for good players, or for those who desire to improve. It is, however, no fault of the books that there are so many bad players and so few good ones. The books of themselves cannot make good players; they can only point out how—given the necessary amount of brain—persons may become good players, and the chief point the book writers advise (but cannot enforce) is practice with good players. Our experience is different from our critic's. We do find considerable improvement whenever there is a book player in any set. At first he gets laughed at by the old fogies for being a book player, but in a short time he will bear this with equanimity; and if he perseveres, the younger members of his society will join his ranks, and in a little longer time he will leaven the mass. And such a one must bear in mind that it is not simply because he is a book player that he is laughed at. The probabilities are that he is not only a book player but a bad player. He is either a beginner, and therefore not *au fait* with the cards, or the information he possesses may render him ponderous. His mind may be over-laden, and the theory may not readily assist his practice, whereas the men who laugh have their wits about them. The theory is of little use until it comes readily and at the right time. All the knowledge in the world would be of no use at Whist if it came a second too late. Notice this in any Whist learner. He sees what he ought to have done the moment the card has left his hand, and is thereby disheartened. He is beginning to improve. He sees his error, and that is a great point in his favour, and not, as it seems to him, to his prejudice. Before he saw his mistakes there was no chance of improvement. The moment he sees he begins to play better. The argument, therefore, of our critic is not, in our opinion, sound. The man who plays by book will have an advantage even though he was not have the full advantage that he would have if he played with other book players. But a knowledge of the proper leads, where others have not that knowledge is of itself an advantage. The leads have been worked out with great labour and judgment by the best players of the day, and this information alone would not be acquired by a muff in a lifetime. The knowledge of the principle that requires a player to lead from the longest suit, instead of leading at haphazard, is again a great advantage that will tell with effect, no matter against whom he plays; and this lead from the long suit is not simply advantageous because, on the average, it wins more tricks, but because at the same time the leader plays to the least disadvantage, supposing his partner cannot assist him. The old bad players never realised the fact that to open a weak suit placed the third hand in a disadvantageous position. We have given the simplest illustrations that occur to us to exemplify our proposition, but 1,000 more might be instanced to show that a book player need be no worse player because he plays by book.

But if our critic means to charge us with playing the same game with a bad player that we should play with a good, we answer that his accusation is not founded on fact. We should do nothing of the sort. If our partner cannot adapt himself to our play there is no possible reason why we should not adapt ourselves to his, and undoubtedly, so far as our powers would permit, we should do so. The question then arises how should we adapt ourselves to the play of a bad partner? And this is a question much more easily asked than answered. It is simply a matter of observation; but it would be a great mistake to suppose that, if two men were to sit down to the same table, opposed to two strangers, the good players would not obtain an advantage over the bad players. Each apparently have an equal chance, but the practised book player will notice the irregularities of the play with greater effect than the bad players. The same result happens when two individuals, the one a m[illegible] listen to one of Beethoven's [illegible] ted, both may [illegible] are made (we [illegible] chord is st[illegible] than t[illegible] dete[illegible] [illegible] ers [illegible] sub [illegible]; but the [illegible] less the lat[illegible] nce) must go [illegible] writers) we say, [illegible] teaching the al[illegible] but do not find [illegible] because you decline to [illegible] y with bad play- bad play[illegible] re is the play book [illegible] always [illegible] certainty [illegible] with our own cards. [illegible] he fear [illegible] is [illegible] we play false with if he [illegible] we should [illegible] our critic to [illegible] will play book with him, [illegible] y rate, get some advantage from his [illegible]. Then there is the bad player who knows [illegible]thing, but how much or how little no one [illegible]. There are, again, bad players who know [illegible]; and bad players who are such only because [illegible] have no book knowledge. These are bad players, [illegible] never had an opportunity of [illegible] players; or because, playing constantly with bad players, they have found it necessary [illegible] false cards whenever they have a chance, by [illegible] of the inherent badness of the players with whom [illegible] play. This soon becomes a habit, out of which [illegible] players never emerge. Give them more change [illegible] partner, and yet [illegible] ways than the leopards can change his spots. [illegible] tree has grown as it was planted, and must break [illegible] the storm. Our critic, doubtless, [illegible] than can be given for play with each and all [illegible], and with one hundred other varieties of the [illegible] bad player. This is impossible. No human [illegible] could do it, and if he tried it would take a lifetime to provide for all the bad players' peculiarities, and [illegible] be any wiser for the trouble that had been [illegible] the same time each player when he sits down [illegible] does play on some sort of rule. Thus, [illegible] return our partner's lead immediately 99 times [illegible], no matter how good our hand, and clear the [illegible] we went on, to enable him to recollect the cards. [illegible] should always let him ruff when we could, because [illegible] gives a bad player greater pleasure than any other [illegible] game. We should not take his forces unless [illegible] hand. We should not Blue Peter. We [illegible] he would never know whether a card of [illegible] than a Queen was the best, and, therefore, [illegible] lead it if we cared whether he trumped [illegible] if our long suit were established, we should try [illegible] our partner's trumps as soon as possible, to [illegible] his stopping our suit. We should give him [illegible] recollecting more accurately the cards in his [illegible] than his adversaries or our own. We should [illegible] our strong suit, unless we were very strong in [illegible], when our partner showed that he had nothing [illegible], and lead a single card. We should never return the best of three in our partner's suit, nor lead originally the highest of three in a suit which we knew by inference must be his strongest suit. He would be sure to misunderstand us if we did so, and abuse us accordingly, and he could not count our hand in any event. He will always *finesse* at the wrong time, and never at the right, and, therefore, it is much safer to lead the lowest of a suit of three. As a rule we should never make a regular lead, except when strong enough to play against our partner and the two adversaries. We should never attend to any rules. We should play as confusedly as possible, but never hesitate in what we did. If we ever played straight-forwardly we should do so in our partner's suits, and play as irregularly as possible in our adversaries' suits. We should let our partner take up the tricks; he may, thereby, recollect something he otherwise would not. We should assume our partner to have led from a single card, and if he were to lead Ace and another then we should conclude that he could not have any more. This is the only certain lead that ever comes from a bad player's hand. With anything like good cards we should lead trumps every time we got in. If our partner led trumps we should assume it to be the only one he had until the contrary was shown to be the case, or that he had led through an honour; and we should always expect to be scolded if we returned the trump up to an honour, or if we lead trump, originally an honour being turned up to [illegible] right. We should not return trump at any time [illegible] suited our hand. We should assume that we [illegible] damage to our partner by humbugging, [illegible] might do him good. If he played a King [illegible] should still consider there was a chance [illegible] he Queen, but a certainty that he had [illegible] in short, we should draw the opposite [illegible] on his play that we should from a good [illegible]. We should do all those things we ought not [illegible] done, and leave undone those things we ought [illegible] ve done, and thus reverse the order of Nature.

[illegible] the play of Hand No. 21. If A had played with a bad player for partner he would have been rightly considered a madman for the rest of his life. We saw an instance but yesterday of a similar chance of play:—Trumps were all out, and A had five Clubs, B, his partner, the only other one in—the Ace. B was a bad player, and therefore he kept the Ace, and A was powerless. Not only did B think he played correctly, but he ridiculed the idea of [illegible] one, under any circumstances, ever throwing [illegible] the King card of a suit. Hence, with a s[illegible] we should with a bad player lead the lowest [illegible] than the highest, because we consider our partner an enemy rather than a friend, and in our own long suit he is quite as likely to stop it as either adversary.—*From the Westminster Papers.*

THE *North China Herald* reports another [illegible] made by a mob of *literati* on a missionary party, [illegible] and Williamson, in Nanking. Their house was looted, and an unfortunate lady (the wife of one of the [illegible]) hurt and insulted. The Chinese authorities [illegible] to protect the missionaries from [illegible] they [illegible] them [illegible] coats to take them to the [illegible].

GEMS AND GEM-DIGGING IN CEYLON.

(Once a Week.)

THE island of Ceylon is about the same in area as England. The southern centre is occupied by an extensive group of mountains, rising to the height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, and falling in successive ranges of hills, diminishing in height till they rest on the alluvial plains of the low country.

The south-west face of this group forms a bold range, crowned at its western extremity by Adam's Peak, called by the people *Sreepada* (the Holy Foot), which rises in a sharp point to the height of 7,500 feet, and forms a centre of pilgrimage from all parts of Ceylon and India. At the eastern end of the range is Kirizalpota, which rises in abrupt precipices 8,000 feet above the subjacent plains.

The annexed sketch is an outline of part of this range from Ratnapoora; to which the descent of the mountains is so abrupt, that although this place is barely 200 feet above the level of the sea, the distance to the summit of Adam's Peak is less than eight miles in a direct line, and the temple built on its point can be seen with the naked eye. The station of Ratnapoora, about sixty miles from Colombo, is the centre of the gem-producing district, which extends for about fifty miles along the base of this mountain range. Gems are occasionally found in other parts of the hills, but seldom of sufficient value to repay a formal search; but in this district alone, comprising Safragam and the Three Korles, it is a regular occupation of the people. Here the digging is carried on in the beds of streams, and in the alluvial plains lying in the valleys upon their banks.

The gems found in this locality are the sapphire, the ruby, and topaz. The spinel ruby is also found, but more rarely; also the cat's-eye, amethyst, and beryl.

During a residence of many years at Ratnapoora, I availed myself of the facilities afforded by the operations of the gem-diggers to make a collection of the mineralogy of the district—more especially of that composing the strata in which the precious stones are found—not as a professional mineralogist, but as a lover of natural history in all its forms; and the facts collected may be found of some use to the scientific investigator. Much of my collection was lost during my subsequent travels; but I have saved a sufficiency of specimens to illustrate my subject.

I propose first describing the mode of digging for gems, and then offering some remarks, derived from personal observation, on the gems themselves.

Gem-digging is principally carried on by the native Singalese. In the intervals of their agricultural operations parties of villagers—from three to six—join in partnership, contributing their labour and the implements required. They camp out for weeks, and often months, for the purpose. The work is carried either in their own land, or on waste or crown land, and, if successful, the produce is sold and the proceeds divided among them.

Rich natives and Cingalese chiefs often employ hired coolies, or the serfs of their estates, in gem-digging; in such case, some of the family watch the labourers with unceasing vigilance, to prevent robbery and concealment of gems. The produce they convert into ornaments for their women, hoard them, or sell them; and there are always to be found Moor traders from the towns, who haunt the diggings with the object of advancing money to the diggers and purchasing gems at a cheap rate.

English residents sometimes attempt digging from curiosity or speculation, but rarely with success; because, as it is impossible for a European to watch all day in the sun by a river bank, with safety to health, it is absolutely necessary to employ an overseer in whom full confidence can be placed, and this it is so difficult to find, among the natives, as to amount almost to an impossibility. The expense of hired labour for a European is also heavy. Six men at 1s. a day, and an overseer at 2s. for a month or twenty-seven days, is £10 16s., and it is always doubtful whether you will find stones to that value, and it is much safer to buy them. The pursuit, however, is very interesting and exciting. I once succeeded in finding an honest overseer, who brought me all the gems that were discovered.

Although there is no change from winter to summer in Ceylon—the climate being always warm, and the trees ever green—there are heavy rains in June and October, causing floods which prevent any operations being carried on in the streams until the waters have abated.

Now, as to the locality: picture to yourself a brook, varying from ten to fifty feet wide, bordered by luxuriant vegetation, among which plumed groups of bamboo are the most conspicuous, winding through a narrow level strip of grass or rice land, abutting on abrupt hills, clothed with evergreen woods and clumps of palm-trees, above which the higher hills tend draped in dark primeval forest. In such a [seclu]ded spot may be seen half-a-dozen natives in scant [cloth]ing, and with coarse straw hats, carrying three [or fo]ur long hoes, and as many sifting baskets, and a [quantity of d]ried talpac palm leaves, each eight or ten feet [long], to form a tent, until they can build a hut from [the tre]es and materials on the spot. The first thing they [do is t]o probe the sandy bed of the stream with a twelve-[foot ro]d; and, from long practice, the natives, accustomed [to th]e work, can form a good guess of the nature of the [s]oil, and the probability of finding the gem deposit [of] which they are in search.

When the place is decided on, they form a loose dam of sticks and stones above the spot to turn off the force of the stream, leaving a sufficient current to carry away the sand and earth excavated: within this dam a pit is dug, six or eight yards square, [illegible] of the soil, from which the sand is dragged into the [illegible] away by the current. The hoes used are a little larger and more hollowed than those used for scraping mud from our roads, but the handles are fifteen or twenty feet long, for the layer of gravel in which the gems are found is often that depth below the bed of the stream. The men work up to their waists in water, and in favourable weather it takes four or five days or a week to dig a pit twelve or eighteen feet deep, if all goes on favourably; but, being dug under water, it has a constant tendency to fill up by the action of the stream. It often happens, also, that after all the labour, if indications of gems, [illegible] they are disappointed at finding [illegible] abandoned and begun over again in another place, [illegible] the diggers bring up boulders of milky quartz [illegible] are sure of success, these stones always occurring in the gravel in which gems are found. Another sure position for gems is under a thin hard crust of ferruginous stones; but this has to be broken through with crowbars, it is more usually worked on dry ground—a method which will be presently described.

For the present we will suppose that, after a week's work, they have hit on a favourable deposit; the excavators draw up their hoes carefully, and pour the gravel they contain into the baskets held by their companions standing in the water. The baskets are about two feet across, woven closely and evenly of fine bamboo splints, with a strong round border. The basket-men now throw out the large stones, break up the mud and gravel, and sift it in the water, which carries off all the refuse. The coarse gravel is then washed out of the baskets by a circular motion under water, while the baskets are being constantly replenished. The gems are so much heavier than the other stones, that they always make their way to the conical point at the bottom of the basket, and the operator can wash out all the gravel to the last handful without fear of their escaping. He then examines this small quantity, which consists of garnet sand and seed gems, and having secured any stones of value for cutting, he throws away all the rest.

The digging for gems in dry ground is more laborious, lacking the aid of the water of the stream to carry away the mud. The localities are the same; but, instead of digging in the bed of the stream, large pits are dug in the adjoining meadow-land until the gem stratum is reached; the gravel is then carried in baskets to the bank of the stream and sifted in the water as before. This, however, is a more certain mode of obtaining all the precious stones which are in the pit, many of which escape notice by the other mode, where the work is carried on under water, and, as it were, in the dark, and many good stones escape the hoe; on this account old diggings under water often prove very remunerative. When pits are thus dug in dry land, the water which runs in has to be constantly baled out with buckets. When the rock previously mentioned is struck on, it is broken up by crowbars; it is of various thickness, from a few inches to a foot, and is composed of a conglomerate of indurated ferruginous clay, in which are embedded pebbles of quartz, tourmaline, garnet, and corundum. Very good sapphires and rubies are found in the gravel that lies under this formation, or adhering to its lower surface. Where a digging has been successful, the stones are sold in the lump, good and bad together, to the traders, for ten, twenty, or even one hundred pounds. In some cases, when stones of very large size and beauty are found, quarrels arise, and lawsuits are very common in consequence; the value of the subject of dispute being usually eaten up by the expenses of litigation. I knew of one case, of a very fine sapphire, the size of a bantam's egg, on which a lawsuit arose which lasted three years.

The Moor traders are very expert in the manufacture of false gems. On the occasion of the building of a church in Khandy, a Moorman bought up all the broken coloured glass from the painted windows; and on being asked for what purpose, confessed that it was "to make precious stone for English steamer-passenger at Galle." They also imitate the rough stones, and occasionally even deceive the more experienced. They are sometimes themselves taken in. On one occasion a Moorman endeavoured to induce one of a party of native diggers to sell him a sapphire surreptitiously, to which the Cingalese agreed; and the next day the Moorman came prowling about, and watching the digging and sifting, till a beautiful-rounded blue stone appeared shining among the wet gravel; a bargain was struck by a few signs, and the money and stone exchanged with the utmost secrecy. The Moorman disappeared to gloat over his knavery and his gains; but, to his dismay, found that his beautiful gem was a piece of roughed glass, which the Cingalese had provided himself with and quietly slipped into his basket. The Moorman had the folly or effrontery to try to recover his money, but was only laughed at, as the very nature of such a transaction precluded the possibility of the evidence of witnesses; and the seller, of course, insisted that the stone he sold was a good one.

The core of the mountain-range of Ceylon is solid gneiss; and some of the mountain passes show where this has been upheaved and torn asunder, leaving the opposing cliffs, with such corresponding faces and fissures, that if allowed to subside to their former level, they would almost resume their original position.

A common, but erroneous, belief is, that gems are formed in the mountains and washed down by the abrasion of the rocks and deposited in the alluvial bottom. If it were so, they would have been traced to their source, and sought for in the mountains, where they would naturally be found in greater quantities; but the natives never think of searching for precious stones in such places, and in the localities where they are found there does not appear to have been any local alteration in the veins of gravel since they were first thrown there; and my own conviction, formed from observation on the spot, and for this and other reasons following, is that the sapphire and other gems have been formed and are still forming in the places where they are now found:—In the first place, rounded sapphires and sapphire crystals with faces of brilliant lustre are found lying side by side.

Secondly, both the rounded stones and the numerous perfect crystals, with their pyramids unbroken, show that they were never broken from other rocks, but were formed unattached to any matrix in a soft medium, such as fine sand or clay. I have seen hundreds of these taken loose from the same spot.

Thirdly, crystals of sapphire are found with their edges reduced, yet with brilliant facets, which is inconsistent with their reduction by rolling.

Fourthly, sapphire being much harder than any other stone with which it could come in contact, it is not easy to understand how any attrition could be brought to bear upon it, to bring it to the beautifully translucent polish which the rounded stones usually bear—more especially, considering the short distance from the mountains to the alluvial bottoms between which the water-wearing process is supposed to be effected.

It is remarkable that the rounded sapphires and rubies are always the densest, and of the finest water and colour, showing that they were formed by different chemical forces from the others. In short, there is no more reason for supposing rounded sapphires to be water-worn than for supposing that the boulders of jasper, for instance, on the Egyptian desert, were so formed, when a fraction shows them to have been formed in concentric layers, and to be in their original state.

The same remarks apply to the crystals of some other minerals, as zircon, tourmaline, and spinel.

The oriental ruby, or red variety of corundum, is the most esteemed, but the rarest, and when large, and pure in water and colour, is of great value. The oriental sapphire, or blue variety, is only inferior in value, but found in greater abundance; but so capricious is the colouring, that it is very difficult to find two stones of the same tint of blue, unless cut from the same piece; they vary from the deepest velvet blue, to the palest and almost imperceptible tint,—even losing that and becoming colourless, when they form a very beautiful gem, remarkable for its whiteness and the absence of prismatic colours. The commonest variety is the oriental topaz, which is of every shade of yellow; when pure it is highly valued, but among hundreds of specimens it is very few that are found without a milky opalescence, which is intensified on the stone being cut, which renders them worthless. These gems are coloured by metallic oxides; but the manner in which these combine with the gems, I do not pretend to explain, leaving these points for scientific investigation.

THE IRISH "NATIONAL" PRESS.

THE national journals (says a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) are jubilant at the success of Rossa. [illegible] declares the election to be the "most remarkable event of the kind which has taken place in Ireland since the memorable contest for Clare in 1829." It is described as the reply of the people to the refusal of the Government to release O'Donovan and his fellow-prisoners; as a vindication of Irish patriotism against British oppression; as a demonstration of the national sentiment so faithfully expressed in the immortal lines: "Far dearer the grave or the prison," &c. "Irishmen in all parts of the world," says the *Nation*, "when this news shall reach them, will feel proud of it; and from the most distant regions, from Australia, from New Zealand, from California, the word sent back to Ireland will be 'Well done, Tipperary.'" The following is the leader of the *Irishman* on the subject:

"AN OVATION AND A TRIUMPH!!!

"The cause of Ireland has had an ovation in Waterford—and a triumph in Tipperary. There, an enemy was flung out; here, O'DONOVAN ROSSA was returned as representative of the Premier County!

"God bless the gallant hearts who stood faithful, against all comers, to the cause of Justice—Honour—and Native Land!

"Well may they rejoice! Their country exults in their chivalry, the world speaks of their gratitude, from shore to shore through wastes of rolling billows the electric herald announces the tidings that shall make the hearts of Irishmen leap in every clime, and encircle the globe with a universal Irish cheer for Ireland, and the dauntless men of Tipperary!

"What honour can monarchs give that could equal such a glory?—what edicts could emperors issue that would stir inhabitants of every land from this to antipodean shores?—what ukase of autocrats could decree the soul-felt joy of a nation in its sons, and their welcome and naturalization in every clime? None. The power of a Cæsar shrinks into insignificance before this power of the people—for whether by Australasian seas or on Washington's shore, the Man of Tipperary is assured of the beaming welcome of proud exulting hearts.

"For this is an epoch in Irish history, which they have conceived, carried on, and completed—without wavering, precipitation, or delay. Future historians will write of this, as now historians have written of Hampden; they will applaud the [illegible], they will eulogise the conduct, they will glorify the [illegible] now they appreciate the courage, conduct, and motives of those brave men who wrung, from a reluctant Government, the Great Charter of Liberties. Thank God! it is now proven against the possibility of doubt or denial that we have in Ireland minds as dauntless, hearts as earnest, souls as ardent for freedom, as ever were theirs, whom England magnifies.

"Many have wished to see this day; many have longed to behold the spirit of intelligence and of independence so widespread amongst the people that such a triumph might be possible. Some, from the strand of a foreign country—with hearts bounding and brimming eyes—behold it, and are glad.

"This is a noble and dignified answer to the refusal of amnesty. No vaunt was uttered, no vain threat. [illegible] heart, and firmly, [illegible], and steadily they carried it out. They were neither to be lured nor baffled. They resolutely declined to allow any one to be their conscience-carriers. In preparing to deliver this, the answer of the people, they put a clear and defined purpose before them, and bade all would-be meddlers a startling FAG-A-BALLAGH!

Knaves and traitors, stand aside!
Slaves and cowards, FAG-A-BALLAGH.

What renders the triumph of the utmost significance is the fact, that Mr. Heron was not personally odious to the people. If this can be done in the green stick, what might not be done in the dry? The people have [illegible] their strength, have not put forth their power to its utmost, have not utterly broken down the bridge by which they may be approached. Let note be taken of this.

"The historical lesson of it is this. A Premier declared that he would rule Ireland in accordance with the will of its people. Every minister of a constitutional state is bound to rule thus. The Irish people took him at his word; they thought him sincere in his declaration and firm in his resolution to resist evil advisers. With a solemn unanimity, rarely equalled—never excelled—by any nation in any cause, they rose up together and placed before him their verdict for an amnesty. In all Ireland there was not a dissentient voice from member of any creed or class. And almost simultaneously with this request, the Emperor of the French had voluntarily proclaimed a full, free, and general amnesty.

"What was the answer of the British Premier? A refusal.

"When his law-officer stood before the people, what was their reply? A refusal. They set in the place of honour, above him, the fettered prisoner, whom his master had refused to liberate—they made not the ministerial official, but O'Donovan Rossa, member for Tipperary!!!

"This is the most impressive lesson a ministry ever received. The prisoners were calumniated before their trial—the people flung out of their seats at Dungarvan and Portarlington, the official who uttered it and the official who assumed the responsibility of it. The *Habeas Corpus* was suspended—the man who voted for its suspension is flung out of Waterford. An inquiry into the condition of the prisoners is refused, and an amnesty is refused—the first official who presents himself before the people is sternly rejected, and a prisoner chosen in his stead!!!

"Repelled in London, JUSTICE turned to the people of Tipperary. They welcomed her with the loyal welcome of true hearts, they crowned her with an immortal crown; they bethought them of those who had perilled all to make a path through serried ranks that they and their children might go free. They thought of the dungeon, of the grave, of the hospital, of the mad-house—they thought of the degrading fellowship with felons, of the thirty-five days' manacled agony. They believed such should not be the fate of Irishmen. They were not inferior in heart or hope to those who honoured ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED.

"From the foreign dungeon, from the fetter's toll, from the ghastly companionship of criminals, the choice of Tipperary selected and raised to an unparalleled honour a suffering and manacled IRISH STATE PRISONER!

"Be theirs perennial praise and immortal honour!

"Three cheers for

"GALLANT TIPPERARY AND O'DONOVAN ROSSA, M.P.!!!"

The *Flag of Ireland* declares the electors of Tipperary chose O'Donovan "because in him is typified the aspiration and the suffering of the people; because in his perfection the natural and unabating Irish antagonism to English rule is fully and freely represented."

The *People of Ireland* seems to be quite proud of the notice it has attracted from the London press. In an article headed "National Independence," it refers to the comments of *The Daily Telegraph*, the *Times*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* on its seditious writings, and assures these journals "that that which we teach in the columns of the *People of Ireland* is that which we would proudly profess in the dock or on the scaffold. Our English contemporaries may rest assured that the Irish people will never waver in their faith. No concessions short of yielding to this country the full and unfettered control of her own affairs, the right to rule herself, will ever reconcile this country to England; and that right we know, as clearly as the future can be known to any human being, the Irish people will win at no distant day. It is because we know this that we seek to end a centuried struggle between the two countries, which is an injury to both and a disgrace to civilization—that we have striven for years, and still strive, to keep before the minds of our countrymen 'the one great object'—National Independence."

A WRITER on "The Picturesque in Literature," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for October, recalls the anecdote told by Moore, that Sir W. Scott pooh-pooh'd the idea that he ever saw Melrose Abbey by moonlight, although his famous description not only led everyone to suppose that he had done so, but also set the fashion to tourists to visit it "by the pale moonlight." Turner also so represented it on canvas in a picture painted for Mr. J. F. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Leeds. Washington Irving very pleasantly refers to the perplexities of "devout pilgrims," who vainly endeavoured to see Melrose by moonlight on nights when there was "no moon," or when the moon was obscured by clouds and mists. But John Bower, the Melrose guide (who dedicated "to Walter Scott, Esq., of Abbotsford," his "Description of the Abbey of Melrose," published in 1813), was found equal to the emergency. He stuck a double tallow-candle on the end of a pole, carrying which he preceded his visitors on their tour of inspection, and thus made it a [illegible]-moonlight. Nay, it was even better than the real thing; for though, as he sagely said, "it does na licht up a' the abbey at aince, yet you can shift it about, and show the a'll ruin bit by bit, whiles the moon only shines on one side." John Bower also gave printed directions for taking a very novel view of the ruins:—"Turn your back to the building, [illegible] down, and look at it through your legs, when [illegible] vanishingly grand"—*Once a Week.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1152	Tythonus, Greer—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321	Tantivey, Pickatney	Aug. 21
484	Anna, Gunnulsen	Aug. 23
1328	Hahneman, Vanuurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
966	Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
90	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Boxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
733	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 8
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1247	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
1824	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept 12
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 14
423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Pros B'Jorn—G S. King & Co.	Sept. 15
1251	City of Richmond, Stirkie—Stenhouse & Co	Sept. 26
1107	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co	Sept 20
1293	William Fairbairn—J. P Cornforth & Co.	Sept 20
1299	Hannah Law, Dawson—R Scovell & Co.	Sept 23
607	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 24
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept 27
934	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1450	Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept 27
1103	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 39
861	Ambrose Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	C. S. Lemon, Ramsey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co	Oct. 2
1764	Elizabeth, Butchart.	Oct. 2
774	J P Smith, Hutchinson—G. F. Pim & Co.	Oct. 2
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911	Marietta, M Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213	Erminia, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
1119	Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 7
1276	British Consul—Ritchie Steuart & Co	Oct 11
1045	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1458	Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
1786	Yokohama, Bilnet	Oct. 15
1995	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct. 18
1198	Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1285	British Flag, Mills—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 20
292	Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 20
848	[illegible]	Oct. 20
1271	Canute, Kine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 20
1492	Glenlyon, McIntyre—R. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
1032	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—M. Nusserwanjee	Oct. 21
1103	Eastern Belle, Craig.	Oct. 20
1496	Aurora, Harriott.	Oct. 23
1049	Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1288	Annot Lyle, Pelley	Oct. 22
1360	Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct. 25
1025	Mallory, Scott	Oct. 32
1365	Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 1
1435	Iron Duke, Parry	Nov. 1
1299	Jane Law, Black	Nov 1
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1759	Persia, Elinson—Blackwell & Co.	Nov. 9
1199	Kenyon, Jenkins—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1249	Aynsd[illegible], Crocker	Nov 12
1211	Cashmere, Tobin	Nov. 12
1110	Schleswig Bride, Hansen	Nov. 16
	May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee	Nov. 17
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1184	Oberon, Towill	Nov. 18
1088	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass, McInnes	Nov. 20
1355	Sapphire, Lievers	Nov 22
1574	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1090	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir	Nov. 22
1477	Oriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23
1406	Sanderson, Humphreys	Nov. 25
1171	Thomas Seddon, McIntosh	Nov. 25
1393	Flying Venus, Cowley—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 27
679	Lauretta, McPherson	Nov. 30
	Rothesay, Main	Nov. 30
1205	Erato, Jones	Dec. 2
1234	Quorn, Bird	Dec. 3
1161	Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 3
	FROM LONDON.	
1076	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 21
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 20
1185	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 1
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Sept. 3
1083	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 19
	Llaverdon, Nowries	Sept. 14
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 25
975	John Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co	Sept. 21
1700	Birkb[illegible], Garrett—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 34
660	Coromandel, Dow	Oct. 6
1196	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct. 5
145	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 5
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847	Talbot, Onguten	Oct. 19
1477	Galatea, Whyriland—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 16
944	Kate Winfred, Starkey	Oct. 29
748	Art Union, Mudron	Nov. 3
696	Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 2
838	Chittagong (s), Edington—R. Steuart & Co	Nov 8
1086	Eastern (s), Halpen—R. Steuart & Co	Nov. 7
1085	River [illegible], Rice	Nov. 6
1094	Proserpine, Brewer	Nov. 8
1042	Earl Russell, Roe	Nov. 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23
1416	Haddon Hall, Smith	Nov. 27
1293	Gilbarre, Bissart—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
693	Margaret Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
	City of Nankin, Muir	Dec.
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1332	Bulwark, Kelley	Oct. 16
1107	Malta	Oct. 22
1146	Flevo	Nov. 25
686	Jupiter	Nov 26
762	Stirling (s)	Nov. 29
	[illegible]	
1241	Gloucestershire, Lyle—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 19
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell	Sept 20
	FROM BASSEIN.	
1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 1
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
544	Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
600	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct 2
505	Argus, Ronaldson	Oct. 9
	W. [illegible]—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 23
807	Pleiades, Ballard	Oct 22
145	Gibraltar	Nov. 1
1450	British Empire	Nov. 5
	Malvern, Cole	Nov 12
1531	Oxford	Nov. 21
352	Colombo	Nov. 5
	FROM [illegible]	
1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 10
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
840	Magnolia, Guswell—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 15
620	Hy[illegible]ree	Dec. 9
17	Colonel Fytche	Dec. 10
17	Fez Robanee	Dec 13
1132	Magnificent	Dec. 15
1136	Annie Henderson.	Dec 21
	FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
3000	Europe (s), Holland	Sept. 17
	FROM CLYDE.	
805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
599	Index, Kerr	Sept. 17
911	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 11
442	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug 24
768	James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 24
850	Lammershagen, Jorgensen—Knoop & Co.	Sept. 3
978	Norval, Taylor—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 6
1000	Cariboo, Mitchell	Sept. 8
	Arethusa, Lamont.	Sept. 24
995	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co	Sept. 27
1000	City of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
916	Jane Leech, Smith—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 5
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fifeshire, Kerr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1400	Isabella Kerr	Oct 9
1200	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 5
1300	Cathcart, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 26
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
	FROM HAMBURG.	
	Hermann Scheldt	Oct. 21
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
989	J. V., Wheeler	Oct. 6
1214	Cornwallis, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov 12
997	J. L. Hall	Nov. 14
	Houghton, Tower	Nov. 19
	Dioscuries	Dec. 1
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Inniskillen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
800	Cornubia—Wilson R. Bell & Co.	Oct. 30
	Cymrie	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	FROM BANGKOK.	
424	Eena, Brumell	Nov. 28
	[illegible], Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 0
950	Octavia	Oct 15
599	Hurgovan, Van Brabant—Bell Ventz & Lucius	Nov. 28
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
461	Pehlwan, Boyd	Oct. 12
159	Vision, Cumming	Oct. 21
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
836	Waterloo	Dec. 1
816	Ismael	Dec. 15
	FROM BOSTON.	
962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
	Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
	Atlantic, Grimaud	Oct. 4
	FROM COLOMBO.	
	Covenanter, Stephen.	Nov. 3
	FROM HARTLEPOOL.	
	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5
	FROM HONGKONG.	
903	Evening Star, Harley	Nov. 28
	FROM RANGOON.	
	Hippogriffe	Nov. 22

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs by Italian, French and English artistes, of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight........................1/11 3/4
" " 3 " " 1/11 9/16
" " on demand........................1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland........................1/11 5/16
Circular Notes........................1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

[illegible] Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
S. Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
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George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
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R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at [illegible] FEED, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; [illegible] Pollock, M.D., London; [illegible], M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1869.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. [illegible]ay, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
[illegible]. Morriss, Esq.	and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring .. £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was .. £[illegible]-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of [illegible] per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i.e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the Whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,708
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st February 1870, SPACIOUS and AIRY GROUND FLOOR ROOMS, having entrances from Forbes Street and from Rampart Row, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Soundy & Co.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

15th December 1869.

TO LET, an AIRY and COMMODIOUS Upper Storied BUNGALOW, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Grant Road.—Rent Rs. 150 only. FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 14th December 1869.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200. Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.

PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power....................Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ... ,, 2,600
6 ,, ... ,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Cast Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools
India-Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanize Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement
Crab Winches, Bench Vice, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force [illegible] gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stays are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WHITMORE'S BRONCHO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms [illegible] the Colonies.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr. KEATING, London." (Signed) JOHN STENSON, Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

THIS POWDER is destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquito packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs 8-1 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, EX CINGALESE—TERMS CASH—Fresh Hams, Cheese, Hennessy's Brandy, Scotch Whisky, Champagne in quarts and pints, Old Tom, Still Hock, Sherry Wine in quarts, fresh Butter in 6 lb. Jars, Soap, Paint, Paint Oil, and Stockholm Tar.—Apply to BYRAMJEE & MERWANJEE, No. 4 Nesbit Lane.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS;
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, [illegible] Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE, & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, handsome China pots of plants and garden seats, piano, &c., &c., near the Mazagon Bazar.

On Sunday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Byramjee, Framjee, and Co., will sell by public auction, near the Mazagon Bazar (in consequence of changing residence), the valuable household furniture, comprising plated, glass, and porcelain ware, blackwood and other furniture, such as carved, circular, pier, semi-circular, side, dining and writing tables, easy, predieu, and other chairs, couches, cupboards, chests of drawers, presses, chiffonier, four-posts and camp bedsteads screens, chests on stands, looking-glasses in gilt frames, handsome pictures, hanging and wall lamps of 1, 2, and 3 lights, rich cut glass chandeliers of 5 and 6 lights, wall shades, globe lamps, clock, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, elegant table ornaments, figures and flower vases, carpets, handsome China pots of plants, garden seats, English flower stands, books, dispense and godown articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a grand square pianoforte by Scheidmere, &c., &c., at Breach Candy.

On or about the 2th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence at Breach Candy, the neat and valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, a first-rate semi-grand pianoforte by Scheidmere, and blackwood and other furniture, &c., &c., of J. Neuberg Esq (proceeding to Europe.)

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few sets of Cawnpore-made best plated and brass mounted single harness.
A few ditto gentlemen's and children's saddles.
An English-built light miniature brougham.
A fine and splendid rosewood grand square pianoforte, by Hainds Brothers, of America.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1870.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday the 8th instant, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee, and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 P.M., at their rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12 and 13.

A variety of sundry articles such as cut wine glasses of different sort, sodawater tumblers, glass taper candlesticks, water goglets, brass reading lamps, plated tea sets, toast racks, portmanteaux, paper mashie, clocks, pictures in frames bird cages, cutlery, and other articles.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as greys, [illegible] madapollams, jacconets [illegible] &c.

AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, &c., of the Fort Hotel, at Sassoon's Building, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bombay Mint.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bazonjee and Nusserwanjee, the Proprietors of the above Hotel, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th days of January inst. at 1 o'clock P.M. each day, at the above-named place, the Hotel furniture, &c., comprising cut glass ware, dinner sets, plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, butter-pots, bread baskets, candlesticks, plated spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., carved circular tables, drawing-room, easy, and arm-chairs, conversation couches, a set of blackwood dining tables in 10 pieces, carved tea poys what-nots, large marble vases, French clocks, English and oil floor carpets, one mahogany square pianoforte by Schonieber and Co. one Thurston's slate full-sized billiard table with lamp, balls, cues marking boards, &c., hanging gas lamps, predieu chairs, table cloths, napkins, camp cots, carved 4 post bedsteads, carved and plain wash-hand and dressing tables, towel horses, cupboards and presses, chest of drawers, water filters, cook-room tables, meat safes, hat-stands, ice-box, glass-door cupboards, punkahs, billiard chairs, toilet glasses, dispense and cook-room articles, &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at BYCULLA in the SUB-DISTRICT of PARELL.

In pursuance to the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated the 24th day of March 1868, Messrs Nusserwanjee Culliandass & Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the premises, by order of the mortgagee Thucker Jairam Luckmidass, on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Josi Gopal Atmaram, Alias Dhoolee Josi, milk vendor:—all that portion of Foras land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Parell, containing by admeasurement 1,003 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Khetaghbhru [illegible], on or towards the west by the property of Crustnjee Malaree, on or towards the south by the public passage or water drain, and on or towards the north by the passage for the public use and registered in the Foras Land Commissioners map under No. 3[illegible] and 265, and is assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 44, and which said house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Josi Gopal Atmaram and his tenants.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloth, madapollams, jacconets &c.

A few bales of printing and catridge papers.
8 bales grey shirtings.
4 bales grey jaconets.
35 bales water twist No. 30 and 20.

AT 1 P.M.

One second hand English built open carriage.
One Do. do. single seated brougham.
One Do. do. buggy (in good order).
One bay Arab riding horse.
One grey poney.
Any carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, buggy horse, &c., at Church Lane, [illegible] Bombay [illegible].

On Monday, the 10th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, buggy horse, &c., the property of a gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One Laurie and Marner's full-sized sociable, in excellent order.
One Chesnut horse, sound and quiet, goes in single and double harness, also a good riding horse, 14-2.
One nearly new palkee, leather lining.
One piano Soundy, nearly new, in first-rate order.
The property of a gentleman breaking up his Establishment. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co., Forbes Street.
Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness.
A [illegible] English-built Hansom Cab, [illegible] can be inspected either on Malabar Hill or in the [illegible], by B. Nowroji, at a few hours' notice.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SINGAPORE PLANKS.

This day, Thursday, the 6th instant, at [illegible] Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at [illegible] Bunder, on account of the concerned [illegible]

About 12,000 singapore planks.
About 4,000 Johore teak boards.
The above will be sold in small con[illegible] purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of A VARIETY [illegible] OTHER MATERIALS at the [illegible] Co.'S STORES, PARELL.

On Tuesday, the 11th Jan., 1870 and [illegible] ing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. [illegible] to public auction, at the B. B. & C. I. [illegible] on the Foras Road, leading from [illegible] Bridge to Mahim, a variety of [illegible] all sorts, comprising anvils, aug[illegible] cast steel, bar and rod iron, fu[illegible] rails, anvils, files, winches, jack[illegible] moulds, buckets, a variety of [illegible] oakum, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues, detailing and [illegible] obtained on application to the und[illegible] view.

Bombay, 5th January 1870.

Printed and Published for the Pr[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam [illegible] Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE [illegible] PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GAL[illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Mes[illegible] Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHARAO[illegible]